



# Woman Against Woman

## or A Terrible Accusation.

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd.)

He closed the door, and she found herself alone. She locked it behind her with the first remembrance of life she had shown, then hurried across the room and huddled down beside the fire. It seemed to her that she was freezing. Every drop of blood in her body seemed to have been chilled to death by sheer despair.

She sat there watching beside the fire until it went out. The gray light of dawn was creeping through the window, and yet no one had come for her.

Was he still unconscious, that man who had sacrificed more than life itself for her? Or had he forgotten her in this awful affliction which she had brought upon him?

She wondered if she cared—wondered if it could make any difference in her bleak life—wondered if it would make any difference to her whatever if she heard that he was dead?

And then she dropped her cold, gray face upon her knees and groaned.

Then slowly the whole scene passed before her mental vision again. She heard the full, rich tones of his deep, manly voice as he exclaimed so bravely:

"Don't be afraid, sweetheart, I will save you!"

And he had saved her; but, oh, at what a cost to himself!

She remembered how gently and tenderly he had folded the coat about her, even in that moment of frightful daring, of how he had said:

"Hold your breath, dear. It will be barely a minute until you are safe!"

And then suddenly another memory came back to her—the shock of an explosion.

She started up at the remembrance, and threw back her head.

What was it? What terrible combustible had been there upon the stairs? And who had placed it there?

Muriel?

The name suggested itself to her with wild horror.

Did she wish to kill her own brother? And if so, what for?

And then Ailsa realized that she was committing a horrible sin in allowing herself to accuse one of no crime like that when there was no evidence whatever to base so heinous a charge upon.

She sat there panting with horror and fear, wondering how it would be possible to discover the criminal, if there had been a criminal in the case, when the knock for which she had listened hour after hour sounded faintly upon the door.

She arose and staggered to it, a faint glow coming to her white cheeks. She flung it open, and was grateful to find Dr. Paxton instead of Dunraven.

"Do you think you can endure the excitement of seeing—him?" he questioned, kindly.

"He has recovered?" she panted, hoarsely.

"Consciousness—yes."

"But—the other. Tell me the truth!"

"You must be prepared for the worst," he answered, gently. "I can not understand it at all. He must have received a full charge of powder straight in the eyes. Why he did not fall there and be consumed with the burning building, no one can understand."

"What was it?" she gasped. "I heard the explosion. It was on the landing just at the turn of the stairs. Who could have placed it there? and why?"

But Doctor Paxton shook his head. "I can not answer," he said, gently. "But he is asking for you. If you can bear the strain, come."

She followed him without a word into the room where the gas was turned low and shaded.

She saw the form upon the bed, and, looking nearest to it, she saw that she was looking at Muriel, who had been upon her knees.

"Lloyd!" she murmured.

The tone was low and faltering, filled with names of terror and horror, but he heard, and a wan little smile passed over his pinched, drawn features.

He put out his hand gropingly, with that pitiful helplessness so much intensified in the newly blind, and rested it upon her bowed head.

"My darling," he murmured, his voice tender and soothing in spite of his awful suffering, "do you think that I mind when I have saved your life? We must accept the good God has sent us without questioning the lesser evils. You are safe, dear Ailsa. Is it not enough?"

"No!" she cried, passionately. "Why did you not let me die? What was my life compared with this—the loss of your sight? Can't you understand how much easier it would have been to bear?"

An expression of pain crossed his face, pain that was not physical.

"Hush, dear!" he whispered. "It may not be for—always, you know. Medical skill has reached that point when everything is possible. Oh, Ailsa—"

regret," she answered, chokingly. "Oh, Lloyd, do you love me so well that you can bear this for my sake without a murmur of regret?"

He smiled again, a smile that would have touched a heart of stone.

"Yes, dear," he answered, tenderly. "If I could only look into your truthful eyes for one moment and be quite sure that it can make no difference in your love."

It had escaped him unawares at last. She leaned closer to him, even touching the bandage with her lips.

"My life is bound the closer," she answered, chokingly. "Some day you will look into my eyes and—"

Was her answer kindness, or the greatest cruelty she could have shown? Would it have been better to have let him die, as he would have done, if the reply had been different?

Would murder have been less bitter?

CHAPTER XXI.

The shock of the fire seemed to have fully aroused Ethel, and had done her more physical good than all the doctor's stuffs that were ever invented. She was nervous of course, and agitated about the terrible condition in which her brother found himself, but her mentality was fully alive, and the almost dense stupor that had fallen over her since she had ceased taking the awful drug was fully shaken off.

She walked up and down the room which had been assigned her, bitterly conscious of the ghastly pain and suffering which she had caused them all, ringing the bell frequently to inquire for her brother; but never once had Dunraven gone to her to quiet the fierce agony upon her.

It never occurred to her to censure him.

He was there with Lloyd as he should be. He had saved her life. She knew that from Doctor Paxton, and she worshipped him all the more for his noble self-sacrifice.

She had heard that he had gone to the risk of his own life, and once more, even amid all the self-censure, the agony of self-abasement, the mental torture regarding the most lost of all God's creatures, she was uplifted and strengthened with the thought of her husband's love.

"What am I that I should deserve it?" she asked herself aloud. "I am the most lost of all God's creatures, but He has taken this means to prove to me that He has not deserted me. He will help me yet, and I shall be saved to happiness at last. I will not lose hope. God has not deserted me."

There was something almost exultant in the tone. Her beautiful blue eyes were uplifted, her tiny hands clasped in thanksgiving, but she was not sweet-sounding, that answered her. It was only a slow, strident laughter, a mocking discord that sent a shiver over her, and she turned swiftly to see that Muriel had entered the room.

She fell back as if it had been a demon who confronted her, her hands falling heavily against her breast.

"What are you doing here?" she demanded hoarsely. "Can I have no privacy against you? Am I always to be accused by your presence?"

Muriel threw herself leisurely into a chair, crossed her long, lithe limbs, and leaned back, her fingers interlaced behind her head.

"What a fool you are, Ethel," she said, calmly, her eyes fixed upon her sister with an uncanny stare. "I sometimes wonder how it is possible that you can be related to me. We are no more alike than—"

"It is one more thing for which I am grateful to God!" cried Ethel, passionately. "Will you leave my room, or shall I?"

"I shall not," Muriel answered, and she refused to go with me to-morrow, it will mean death of life and soul to me, and my murder will be ever upon your conscience. Call me cowardly, if you will. I am not ashamed to confess that I have lost everything but this mad, consuming passion, and—"

"The letter fluttered downward; the cruel words were concluded.

Once more Muriel looked into her sister's face. She saw clearly enough the cold, iron-like rigidity of the features, saw the blue nails of the clenched fingers, saw the straight line of the icy lips across the purple mouth; but her voice did not soften, as she continued:

"The fire cut the letter short. I never reached its destination; but I had seen him write it; I had read the words as they were penned, and it occurred to me that they might make interesting reading for you. Would you like to possess the letter? It is yours. You might like it as a souvenir of the noblest man under all God's Heaven, and the woman who is your only friend!"

Once more the lash rang out; the letter fluttered to Ethel's feet, and having finished her infernal mission, Muriel left the room.

(To be continued.)

Three Gifts.

I brought my love a golden crown, With jewels radiant and complete, And, meekly kneeling, laid it down At his dear feet.

I brought my love a laurel wreath, Among the wisest laurels grown; The rarest honor found beneath The gracious sun.

I brought my love an orange wreath, To tell what most my heart desired, And heard the sweetest word lips breathe By love inspired.

your confidence to a woman who is using it to ruin you, to rob you of that which you value most in life, your husband's love?"

Ethel grew a shade whiter. She leaned forward, forgetting the glare of those protruding eyes.

"What do you mean?" she demanded, hoarsely.

"I mean that Dunraven no longer cares anything more for you than he does for me. No so much, in fact; for you are in his way, while I am not. You are standing between him and happiness, while I am not. All his heart is given to that woman whom you call your friend. I have known it from the first, but I had no proofs with which to convince you. Now—"

"Stop!" cried Ethel, rising suddenly and throwing out her hand with a commanding gesture. "I do not believe you! I will not believe you! You have ruined my life, and now you are trying to take from me the crumbs of comfort of which you have been unable to rob me. Go away! You have controlled me by the influence of your hateful will for the last time. I will cry out to all the world against you! I will make some one believe you have the power to help me. I defy you, and I will not listen."

But Muriel had risen.

Putting out her long arm, she extended her hand, and before Ethel was aware of her intentions, she had touched her upon the face. A long, quivering sigh passed through the girl's form, and she sank back into her chair helpless.

Muriel turned away with a slight exclamation of disgust.

"Pouf! What are you beyond a bit of wax in my hands to mold as I will? What power have you against me? Will you listen to what I have to say quietly, or will you make me compel you?"

Ethel did not reply, and after a momentary silence, Muriel continued:

"What I have told to you is the simple truth. Before that girl came into your home she had won your husband's heart. He did not bring her there to be your companion, but his own."

Stung to fury, Ethel cried out passionately:

"It is false—false as the very atmosphere from hell that surrounds you! Was it not my life he saved last night, instead of hers? Was it not I of whom he thought—I for whom he risked his own life? She was there, perishing, yet it was to me that he came! You did not make me doubt the noblest man under all God's Heaven, nor the only woman who is my friend!"

A slow, scornful laugh answered her for a moment; then, slipping her hand into the pocket of her gown, Muriel drew forth a letter.

"Listen!" she exclaimed, sneering: "then when I have finished reading I will show you the handwriting of the man in recognizing it as that of your husband, the noblest man under all God's Heaven."

Once more the mocking laughter rang out, but Muriel hushed it, and read aloud, coldly, cruelly:

"My Ailsa—I have promised you to go to-morrow; but I can not without making one more plea for that which is more than life to me—my happiness. Did I not know that you love me—more I not sure that, above and beyond all else in this world, comes your scorching, bewildering devotion to me—I would make the sacrifice, and go alone. But I can not forget—I cannot forget those few days of ecstatic happiness we passed together. I curse myself now that I ever told you anything. I curse myself that I did not, for had I not taken you to the other end of the world, where you need never have known of the hateful barrier that stands, worse than death itself, between us."

First, then, we must have clean, healthy cows, properly cared for and not fed with feeds that will taint the milk.

Second, their flanks and udders ought to be clipped in the fall, and kept clean by wiping before milking.

Third: Use sanitary tin milk pails, with all seams, etc., properly soldered. The hooded pail is to be recommended. It will keep out a lot of dust, etc.

Fourth: Milk with dry hands, soon as possible after milking. Use the funnel-shaped strainer with two to four-ply cheese cloth fastened on by either cord or a tie band.

Six: (a) If the milk is to be separated, separate as soon as possible, seeing that all parts of the separator are clean and pure.

(b) If not to be separated, cool as quickly as possible to below 60 degrees, by placing in cold water.

Seventh: Always keep milk or cream where the air is pure and watch the temperature.

Eighth: Stir often, using the saucer-shaped stirrer, only when the cream is wanted to rise.

Ninth: Keep the separator, milking utensils, dairy, and all that the milk cream comes in contact with scrupulously clean by washing and scalding after each time in use.

Use also lots of common sense and the good flavor of whatever dairy dish you wish to make is assured, whether it be a drink of milk, a print of butter, a cheese, or a dish of ice cream, or any of the other delicious dishes.—Bulletin No. 6, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture.

Farm Manure.

Farm manure is one of the products of the farm that is often neglected. Manure when properly applied gives good returns. It has been found at the North Dakota Experiment Station that manure has given a return of \$1.40 per load, and that was on the heavy Red River Valley soils. To secure this result it was applied to a corn crop which it increased as well as the wheat crops that followed it. Had it been applied directly to the wheat these good results would likely not have been secured. In fact, it

### Of Interest to Farmers

#### The Care of Milk.

The first essential in the manufacturing of any dairy product is good clean milk. Many a good dish of dairy butter, cheese, or any other milk product has been spoiled by the milk from which it was made being tainted or having some foreign substance enter into it, and many persons have turned in disgust from using dairy products owing to the sacrifice, and go alone. But I can not forget—I cannot forget those few days of ecstatic happiness we passed together. I curse myself now that I ever told you anything. I curse myself that I did not, for had I not taken you to the other end of the world, where you need never have known of the hateful barrier that stands, worse than death itself, between us.

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#### Gas in Silo.

Gas may form in a silo at the time of filling, and for a week or so afterwards. This gas is heavier than air, and so will settle in the silo. As soon as filling the silo is started the falling silage will stir up enough air currents to drive out the gas. A good way to determine if there is gas in a silo is to lower a lighted lantern. If it goes out it will not be safe to go into the silo.

At the Athens, Ohio, State Hospital Farm four of the patients went into a silo to tramp the ensilage, and were overcome. The fifth one noticed what happened, and help was called. It was ten minutes before they were

#### Teeth and Health.

In a recent public lecture at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. E. G. Brackett of Boston, called attention to the importance of the teeth in the human economy. "The teeth," said Doctor Brackett, "are often a primary cause of rheumatism. Many persons seem to have perfect teeth, or the dentist has treated them so scientifically that the patient has no trouble; but it has been found in many cases that abscesses have formed at the root of a filled tooth, and upon the removal of these abscesses the rheumatism has disappeared. Doctor Brackett also showed the close relation of the teeth to the general health of the body. Bacterial poisons are commonly found round the roots, especially where pus pockets exist. Not only do these pus pockets cause swollen joints, but they are responsible for other complications, including intestinal ailments. Fortunately, it is not hard to discover the sources of the trouble; an X-ray photograph of the jaw at once reveals the tiny pockets, which then can be easily removed."

#### INFLUENZA

Aid all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 5 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any drug-store.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

### At Ypres

"Now the scalpel, nurse." As the German army surgeon reached across the quiet body of the Frenchman, he saw the girl's hand tremble. "Don't give up," he said gently; "you shall have a rest after this operation. The work you have done would exhaust anyone."

"I don't mind the work; it's the mental torture."

"I know; we all have hard things to bear. Have you had news of your own?"

"Oh, yes! Inside I am—burning!" She caught at the edge of the table, breathing loudly. "My lover is at Ypres!"

The surgeon touched her arm. "My son is at Ypres," he said. The nurse stared at his calm self-controlled face; it gave her fresh courage. She handed the scalpel to him quite steadily, and the operation proceeded.

Presently four orderlies entered, bringing on stretchers two wounded Germans whom they placed in a corner. Neither the man nor the girl, bending over the table, raised their eyes until their work was finished. Then they turned to the unconscious men where they lay on the floor. As the nurse was behind the surgeon, he did not see how white her face became while he made his hasty examination.

Suddenly standing upright, he turned to her. "Nurse, I said you might rest, but I am going to ask a special favor. One of these boys is my son. They both need an operation so badly that there is time to save only one. Will you help me operate on my boy?"

She stood twisting a corner of her apron so tightly that it did not unroll when she let it fall.

"You think me a monster," he said, "but—let's my only child!"

The passion of his last words brought a faint, "I know," from her lips.

The surgeon leaned toward her. "I'd do as much for you if we were your lover."

She shrank from him; her breast heaved; her eyes shifted wildly. "Your son!" she cried! and stooping quickly, began to unbutton the boy's clothing. The surgeon bent over to help her, and together they lifted the boy to the table. He was slight and fair; the surgeon was heavy and dark. It did not occur to him to wonder how the girl knew which was his son.

The operation progressed rapidly. The nurse never had been cooler, never more professional. The surgeon told her so when he had finished.

Then he turned to re-examine the other German. "Too bad!" he murmured regretfully. "This poor fellow is dead! Now, nurse," changing his tone, "we must both get some sleep, sound sleep, and," he added kindly, "don't worry about your lover."

"Very well, sir," she replied. "I shall sleep."

She watched him walk across the floor. At the door he turned. "Mind," he said, shaking a finger at her, "mind that you sleep soundly."

"Yes, sir."

When he was gone, she seemed suddenly to lose her strength. She stumbled across the room as if walking in a nightmare. At last she reached the dead body of the German and knelt beside it. "My dear," she whispered, "my dear—my dear. She put her head on his breast. "My dear," she repeated, "my dear—my dear—my dear—"

#### Making It Hot for the Caterpillars.

The managers of the McCloud Railway in California found their tracks infested by a kind of tent caterpillar the summer before last. The creatures made their first appearance on the southern and eastern slopes of Mount Shasta about June 1st, and soon ate them bare. By the middle of the month they had spun so many silken tents that the sides of the mountain looked as if they were covered with paper bags. The first of July those that had completed their growth began to migrate. They were soon joined by hosts of undeveloped specimens that, having eaten all the available food, were seeking new feeding grounds.

The hairy crawlers were a great pest, for they got into the tents of the lumber and construction camps and crawled over everything. Especially they liked to travel along the railway. Their crushed bodies made the rails so slippery that the engine wheels spun round and round, and at a result there were many delays, and much expense and danger, particularly for the heavy logging trains. The railway authorities tried stationing men with brooms on the front of the engines, but that was not satisfactory. Creosol sprinkled along the sides of the roadbed retarded the migrating host only a few moments.

At last the railway men contrived an arrangement whereby they could conduct steam from the engine through tubes and blow it forward along the tracks ahead of the train. That was successful, for it cleared the tracks without crushing the creatures, and at the same time killed them. In certain places along the line between Sisson and McCloud the dead caterpillars were piled up in such banks that they could have been shovelled up by the bushel.

Best Kind.

"I have a setter that's of the Gordon breed."

"Mine's a Plymouth Rock."

## TWO MILLION MORE GERMANS

MUST BE PUT OUT OF ACTION ENTIRELY.

Almost That Number of Allies Must Also Be Killed or Disabled.

The Round Table, a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire, takes some long views of the great crisis which is upon us to-day.

It gives an admirable survey of the immediate problems of the war, of the military and political problems which must be settled if we want to put down the foundation of a permanent peace.

The weight of the burden we must bear if we would attain to victory is thus stated by the Round Table:

"It is sometimes difficult to realize that after ten months we are only now at the turning point of the war. The allies in many a desperate battle have managed to resist the attacks of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies. But if the war is not to end in a German victory they have still to drive them back into their own territory, and force them to accept terms of peace which involve the admission of decisive defeat. The extent of the effort which is still required it is difficult to gauge, but it is necessarily immense.

"It is no use deluding ourselves with pleasant expectations about German exhaustion or collapse. There is no real sign of it yet. On the contrary, they are confident that we cannot do what we have set out to do, to clear their armies out of Belgium and France, and hurl them back to the Rhine.

Policy of Attrition. And though we may drive them back here and there for a mile or two, or even for many miles, we shall win the war till we are finally established on German soil. That is the solid fact we have to face. What does it mean?

"It means this: In the first place, that the end of the war will not come until the German armies are so reduced in numbers by constant fighting that there are no longer enough untrained adult male Germans to man the lines which protect their territory from invasion. Modern wars, like most of the greatest wars of the past, are wars of attrition and exhaustion, not wars in which strategy is decisive. That side wins which can bring into the field the half million men, armed, trained and equipped. In the second place it means that the allies have got to face losses of men and material which are as great as if they mean to win, and still have a superiority at the end.

"But the policy of attrition in war costs not very far short of man for man. And if, as it is likely, we have to kill or disable another 2,000,000 Germans before the road to Germany itself is clear; it means that not very far short of that number of English, French and Russians must be killed or disabled too. That is the conclusion. It is ghastly, but it is at least decisive. It shows us the measure of the effort which is still before us.

"We have to face it, and the sooner we face it the quicker it will be done and the smaller will be the cost. We cannot hesitate or turn back. There is too much at stake, our own liberty, our pledged word to Belgium, and to our allies, the peace and happiness of all future generations of men.

Our Larger Part.

Without in any way under-estimating the vital part which our sea-power has played and must continue to play, we must realize that the burden on land also will fall in ever-increasing proportion on ourselves, at any rate in the west.

"The French have borne by far the greater share from the beginning. Their losses are infinitely greater than ours. If the war is to last far into the next year, as may well be necessary before the Germans are decisively beaten, we shall have to hold a far larger proportion of the western front than we do at present. The war cannot be won on any principle of limited liability. The French are already putting every available man in the field. How can we expect our allies to fight on to that bitter finish which alone will end the domination of Europe by the Prussian cult of power unless we make efforts as great as theirs? We bore the lesser burdens at the start. We must be prepared to bear the greater burden at the close.

"We are fighting a nation which is organized from top to bottom for war, which has thought out every problem in advance, and which is fighting under the inspiration of a single will to conquer at any cost. It will only be defeated if its opponents submit themselves to the same discipline, and fit themselves by the same foresight and organization to apply their whole national strength to the same end."

Impossible.

Farmer—"Come down the way you got up?"  
Tramp—"But I came up head first."

Her Little Joke.  
Cook—"The cheese has run out, mum."  
Mistress—"Why didn't you chase it?"

## WHY YOUNG GIRLS GROW PALE AND WEAK

The Blood Supply is Deficient and Unless the Trouble is Remedied Consumption May Follow.

When girls grow weak, pale and miserable, then is the time for parents to take prompt steps. Delay means danger—perhaps consumption. The girl in her teens cannot develop into a happy, robust woman without an abundant supply of rich, red blood in her veins. It is the lack of this good blood that is the great trouble with nine girls out of every ten. They grow weak and depressed; lose their appetite, are breathless after the slightest exertion, and suffer from headaches and backaches. When girls are in this condition there is no medicine can compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the use of these Pills there is splendid vigorous health, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, for every unhappy fragile girl who is struggling on to womanhood in a wretched state of health. This is why thousands of girls and women, now robust and attractive, are constantly recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sex. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B.C., says: "At the age of fourteen I became very anæmic. I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite, and seemed to be declining. I was attending high school in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## HUGE SUNKEN NET OF STEEL

How British Transports Travel Freely Across Straits of Dover.

Ever since the German submarine activity began in the war zone around the British Isles wonder has been expressed that the great stream of transports, carrying British troops and supplies to France, has apparently flowed on unchecked by the undersea craft of the Kaiser. Only once since the war began has the Berlin official bulletin reported the sinking of a transport by a submarine, but London promptly denied that any such thing had happened, and all the evidence at the time went to show that the submarine captain made a mistake in claiming such a success.

The German failure to interfere with this vital traffic of the foe was explained by travellers reaching New York from London and Berlin, who had opportunity in both capitals to speak with men in high official circles. Contrary to the general notion that a protective lane of torpedo-boat destroyers and other warships is maintained by the Allies across the English Channel, it is learned that there has been stretched from Folkestone to Cape Gris-Nez a wire cable netting, with meshes eighteen inches square. The cables clamped together in sections, are submerged to a depth of about 150 feet, and kept in place by anchor buoys. This submarine "deadline" the German U-boats cannot pass.

A narrow passage left open, according to the British Admiralty announcement, for merchant shipping by way of the Downs and Deal, is carefully guarded by torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

That the German submarines have been unable to get at the Allies' troopships and supply ships beyond the submerged netting, is explained, by the fact that their 3,000 miles cruising radius, while permitting them to pass through the North Sea and around the British Isles and return to their bases, falls short just before the protected area is reached. The German Government has never stated how many submarines it has lost. The English Admiralty, also, has maintained silence on the subject, mentioning only such cases as resulted in the capture of officers or crews of the German U-boats, whose presence in England would need explanation.

Travellers from Berlin, however, who had access to officials in authority there, said that it was admitted by competent authorities in the German capital that fourteen German submarines had been lost up to three weeks ago. The conjecture is that many of these may have come to grief in the meshes of the British cable netting. Travelling at a speed of six to eight knots under way, these ships would thrust their water inextricably into the tangle of steel before they could be brought to a stop and freed.

Of the Same Opinion.

Milored—"Don't you think Miss Elderly looks much younger in her new hat?"  
Helen—"Indeed I do. Why, Milored, it makes her look but very little older than she says she is."

Over half the newspapers published in the world are printed in the English language.



Brave French Lady Bird

Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, twenty-five, pretty, petite, and winsome, is the world's champion air woman. She arrived in New York aboard the S.S. Rochambeau from France, where in the early part of the war she helped to guard Paris. Fresh from the battlefields, she will lecture on the use of the aeroplane in the war. For her daring in making night flights, she was decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor. Three times while the Germans were advancing on Paris she warned the French of the approach of the German aeroplanes. She was not a member of the French military aero division, all her flights being made unofficially. For the last few months she has been connected with the French ambulance corps. She is a winner of speed and distance prizes in the New York contests of October, 1911, and the King of Italy's prizes at Florence the same year. Mlle. Dutrieu first became interested in aviation in 1908, when she saw Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane.

## GERMAN DETECTIVES

AHEAD OF THOSE IN LONDON OR NEW YORK.

Murderer Traced Through a Match. Another by a Blade of Grass.

In the scientific aspects of detective work Germany leads the world. The key to success in this kind of work, of course, lies in an inexhaustible patience in dealing with details. Indeed, this is the secret of the German national genius for organization; a love of detail combined with a scientific spirit, writes Raymond B. Fosdick. On a night in May, 1913, an unknown man was shot down in Potsdammerstrasse, Berlin. Apparently nobody saw the affray or heard the shots. A patrolman on his beat at 4 o'clock in the morning stumbled across the dead body. Similar circumstances in a city in America would have resulted in the following procedure: The patrolman would have notified headquarters; headquarters would have notified the coroner's office; the coroner would have issued orders to have the body removed to the morgue; an autopsy would have been performed; the coroner's jury would have declared the man murdered by a person or person's unknown; and, finally, either at the end of these proceedings or concurrently with them, the police officers would have set out to establish the identity of the guilty party, armed only with the knowledge that the murder had been committed on a certain night in a certain street.

Now, what happened in Berlin when the patrolman came upon the dead body in the street? First, without in any way touching the body, he rapped with his sword-hilt for the patrolman on the neighboring beat. This officer he dispatched to the nearest telephone to notify headquarters. Headquarters immediately summoned from their beds the members of the Murder Commission. Now, a murder commission is a small group of specially picked men under the charge of a ranking officer in the detective department. It consists of three or four officials of the detective force, a police surgeon, and a photographer, assisted by as many plain-clothes men as are necessary for the case. Photograph Everything. Upon arriving at the scene of the crime the detectives went methodically to work. First they drew a chalk line in a great circle on the pavement and sidewalk thirty feet around the corpse. Then placing a board in the circle to step on, so as not to disturb any footprints that might have been left by the murderer, they made a

superficial examination to determine the method of death. The body, however, was not touched or disturbed. After ascertaining that the man had been shot twice in the head, and that the motive was apparently robbery, inasmuch as his pockets had been pulled inside out, they sent their plain-clothes men all through the neighborhood to apprehend any suspicious-looking persons who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves. At dawn they began a minute search of every inch of the area within the circle. Nothing was apparently too small or trivial to escape observation. The corpse was photographed from every angle. And what did this exhaustive search bring to light? Apparently nothing. A single burnt match, which had been torn from a paper block of matches, was the only tangible thing found. The footprints were blurred and confusing. Armed with their measurements and their photographs, the detectives withdrew to headquarters, taking the body with them. They also took with them the burnt stub of the match, carefully wrapped in cotton.

The autopsy, which immediately followed, merely enlarged their earlier impressions. The man had been shot twice in the head with a 38-calibre revolver. He was unknown, with nothing on him to identify him directly or indirectly. Did the detectives stop work? Not at all. First they measured the soles of the man's shoes. Then they photographed them. Then they did what an outsider might seem the most absurd thing of all: they photographed the burnt stub of the match which they had so mysteriously taken with them.

Meanwhile the plain-clothes men had brought into headquarters three or four suspicious looking characters from the neighborhood of Potsdammerstrasse. These men were searched, but nothing of value was found. One of the prisoners which to the detectives seemed of extraordinary importance; a paper block of matches! Apparently they had been looking for it, and they did it to what they do almost everything at the Berlin police headquarters—they photographed it!

Getting a Clue. This photograph they greatly enlarged. Then they enlarged the photograph of the burnt stub until the end of the match looked as if it were about eight inches long. Then with fine and delicate instruments they measured the lacerations in the block of matches and the ragged ends of the burnt stub. But this latter step was hardly necessary, for by a glance at the enlarged photograph a layman could have told that the burnt stub found at the scene of the crime had been torn from the block of matches discovered in the pocket of one of the suspects.

This practically ended the case as far as the detectives were concerned. Under adroit questioning the man confessed his guilt and was sentenced to a long term by the court.

A German Army officer was convicted of murder under the following circumstances:

A citizen was cut down in the garden of a cafe, evidently by the blow of a sabre. At the request of the police all the sabres of the dragoons who had leave from barracks at the time of the murder were collected and submitted to microscopic examination. No trace of blood was found upon any of them, but one had a tiny notch in its cutting edge in which was a fragment of a blade of grass, visible only under the microscope. As the blade of grass in the notch had been sufficiently protected by the sheath of the sabre to prevent it from drying, it was possible to say that it could not have been sticking to the sabre for any length of time, since it had preserved its freshness. The dragoon to whom the sabre belonged must have, as indeed he afterwards confessed, cleaned his blade upon the wet grass after having delivered the blow. He had then wiped it with a cloth, but the fragment of grass remained in the notch. Beginning with this evidence, the police were able to weave a chain about the officer which ultimately brought him to justice.

Oh Judge!  
"I see that the English now believe that the Germans are color-blind."  
"Why so?"  
"Because they thought Grey green."

Reasonable.  
"I believe," said the beautiful heiress, "that the happiest marriages are made by opposites."  
"Just think how poor I am!" urged the young man.

To See Submarines Below. An instrument delicate enough to "see" a submerged submarine, three to five miles away, is predicted by H. Greensback in an editorial in the current number of the Electrical Experimenter. He says: "The modern submarine is dangerous only because of its invisibility. If we find a means to make it visible the submarine will become obsolete. The problem does not present insurmountable difficulties. A submarine sends out a considerable magnetic flux. Another means of detection lies in the use of some form of etheric waves."

French is the official language of the Channel Islands.

ED. 7. ISSUE 28-15.

## Death Nearly Claimed New Brunswick Lady

Was Restored to Her Anxious Family When Hope Had Gone.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 15th.—At one time it was feared that Mrs. J. Grant, of 3 White St., would succumb to the deadly ravages of advanced kidney trouble. "My first attacks of backache and kidney trouble began years ago. For six years that dull gnawing pain has been present. When I exerted myself it was terribly intensified. If I caught cold the pain was unendurable. I used most everything, but nothing gave that certain grateful relief that came from Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Instead of being bowed down with pain, to-day I am strong, enjoy splendid appetite, sleep soundly. Lost properties have been restored to my blood—cheeks are rosy with color, and I thank the day that I heard of so grand a medicine as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

Every woman should use these pills regularly, because good health pays, and it's good vigorous health that comes to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills.

## THE OLD PIONEERS.

For many long, long years We toiled as pioneers When prowling wolves that roamed the woods Filled our youthful hearts with fears, When their savage eyes were seen Through the shanty logs between Where they howled in the woods till the morning.

We had kind old neighbors there Who were ready, aye, to share The endless struggle that seemed more Than mortal strength could bear; For like derelicts exiled—Far in the pathless wild We had nothing left but toil for the morning.

From Scotland's heather hills, From her bonny winding rills, Where the mavis on the hawthorn lushly, Her lovely note sweetly trills, We came across the sea For we were young and free And glad some of the thoughts of life's morning.

But, oh, the days seemed long, And our best laid schemes went wrong. Sometimes to cheer our weary hearts We crooned an old Scotch song Till memories of the past Our bosoms filled so fast We thought our hearts would break in the morning.

We dreamed of yon wild glen, We would never see again, Where we spent youth's happiest days Our hearts will ever ken, And we heard the linton sung The rugged rocks among In her lilt on the bright sunny morning.

But time with silent sway Ever changing passed away Bringing amid life's ups and downs, Other cases for every day; Yet whatever did befall We were hopeful through it all And the sun rose aye, as bright in the morning.

There are no Old Settlers no So loyal, kind and true, The pioneer's frail, worn and grey, Lang Syne has struggled through, And we'll follow on the trail Till we step within the veil And meet them on yon bright sunny morning.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, St. Marys.

## SAFETY IN TRAVELLING.

The all-steel colonist cars built by the C.P.R. fill the bill to a nicety. On the long journey to the West, these cars have to be eating and sleeping and living rooms combined. They must have cooking conveniences, for one thing; and there is always more or less danger when several people are using the stove that accidents may happen. For that reason alone the all-steel car comes in handy, as there is absolutely nothing to burn. Well, there are the cushions on the seats; but they could not do much harm even if they did take fire. The seats, floor, roof, sides—every bit of the car—is of steel. Fire-eres are fixed to steel frames. Every detail has been carefully thought out. The cars fill a much-felt want, being, as they are, roomy, comfortable and safe, while for three or five days the life is lived as it would be in a permanent residence with hardly an oscillation to remind one that the cars are on the rails, and that they are running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

To See Submarines Below. An instrument delicate enough to "see" a submerged submarine, three to five miles away, is predicted by H. Greensback in an editorial in the current number of the Electrical Experimenter. He says: "The modern submarine is dangerous only because of its invisibility. If we find a means to make it visible the submarine will become obsolete. The problem does not present insurmountable difficulties. A submarine sends out a considerable magnetic flux. Another means of detection lies in the use of some form of etheric waves."

French is the official language of the Channel Islands.

## Wounds to Consciousness.

One of the remarkable phenomena of the present war, from the medical point of view, is the blindness that often follows the explosion of shells—the result apparently, not of direct injury, but of concussion. According to a writer in the Lancet, a soldier, after more or less prolonged fatigue induced by marching and exposure in the trenches, is stunned by the explosion of a shell. When he recovers consciousness, he finds for a time he is blind. After a few days, however, he finds that he can distinguish light from darkness, and that he can grope about without stumbling against objects in his path. In the end, he wholly recovers his sight. An oculist who has studied these cases calls them "examples of injuries or wounds to consciousness." The problem is psychological; as a result of the sudden, severe shock the consciousness mind, with its attributes of will and control, is thrown out of action. Then a "block" occurs between the ocular mechanism and that part of the brain that is conscious of sight, somewhat like the block a man sometimes notices while reading an uninteresting book, when although he sees the words clearly, nothing is conveyed to his mind.

## Sore Corns Go!

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never falls—leaves no scar. Get a 25c. bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor to-day.

## The Cost of a Long Tail.

On the highway between Dieppe and Gournay, France, there is an interesting wayside inn that never fails to attract the attention of travellers who journey over the road. Nailed over the door of the inn there is a notice that reads: "Horses boarded here: Rates—Horses with a long tail, fifty centimes a day. Horses with a long tail 1 franc."

No one could understand a discrimination among horses based on the length of their tails until a reporter for a Paris paper questioned the proprietor, and later published the explanation in his newspaper. The honest old innkeeper gave an amusing but logical answer to the reporter's question.

"Why, that's very simple," he said. "A horse with a short tail is very much bothered by flies and gnats. He is kept so busy driving them off with his head that he naturally cannot eat much. A horse with a long tail does not need to use his head to keep off the flies, but can busy himself eating. In that way he eats much more than the other. Therefore it is only logical that I should charge a higher rate for his board."

The innkeeper's argument surely sounds reasonable.

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P.O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

## A Different Matter.

"I must say these are fine biscuits!" exclaimed the young husband. "How could you say those are fine biscuits?" inquired the young wife's mother, in a private interview. "I didn't say they were fine. I merely said I must say so."

## Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tried the ironical method and wrote: "Dear Sir,—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much oblige?"

## Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

His Wish. "It is a woman's fate to suffer in silence," she volunteered. "If they'd only let us suffer the same way," he rejoined.

He Didn't Pay. Tailor—"When will you pay me that bill?" Smithkins—"Upon my soul, you remind me of my little nephew."

He Succumbed. "A couple," said Mrs. Simpkins, "got married a few days ago after a courtship which had lasted fifty years." "I suppose," replied Mr. Simpkins, "the poor old man had become too feeble to hold out any longer."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows. Bessie—"We've dot a new baby up at our house." Dottie—"We don't need one. We dot a piano."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Gents.—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him permanent good.

FARMS FOR RENT. LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE. PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company.

MISCELLANEOUS. CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

# THE BEST KIND Of Merchandise To Sell

Is the kind that gives the best satisfaction so that each purchaser becomes a steady customer.

The active demand for Summer Goods and this store having the Big Stocks Makes Business Brisk

## Hot Weather Goods

Ladies will find very complete stocks of Hot Weather Goods—stacks of Muslins, Linens, Mulls, Voiles, etc. Shipments of Voiles and Colored Muslins just opened makes a splendid selection. The New Correct Laces and Sheer Embroideries for Trimmings all so much better than the ordinary, yet very reasonably priced.

## Combination Underwear in Demand

Complete stocks for men and women in wool, lisle and cotton. 50c suit up to \$3.00.

## Regular Lines of Hosiery, Well Assorted

To meet the big demand for silk, silk ankle, lisle and cotton. 15c to 75c.

## Men's and Boys' Straw Hat Sale

Many lines at half price and less. It's a chance to get a hat cheap on these clearing lines and a big stock to clear.

\$1.00 Taffeta Silk at 65c  
.85 " " 45c  
.75 " " 39c

This is a special chance to get Silk at less than regular wholesale prices.

## Long Silk Gloves Sale

Reg. 85c 16-button Silk Gloves in navy and tan at 45c. 50c Lisle Gloves at 35c.

# J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Store closed WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS during July and August

the country these days is to see field after field of magnificent wheat, just beginning to assume that golden tint which tells us that the harvest will soon be upon us. Canada this year has the greatest area of wheat in her history. A Government bulletin gives the amount of land sown at 12,896,000 acres, which will yield a crop of over 257,000,000 bushels. The three northwest provinces of course outstrip all the others, Saskatchewan leading with 6,642,100 acres, Manitoba following with 3,165,900 and Alberta with 1,850,700 acres. Ontario shows a great increase, and in Elgin county the area is many times greater than in the last decade. From everywhere come reports of first-class crops, and the average per acre appears to be at least 15 per cent. greater than last year.

## Fall Fair Dates.

Ailsa Craig	Sept. 28 and 29
Alvinston	Oct. 7 and 8
Blenheim	Oct. 7 and 8
Bridgen	Oct. 5
Comber	Sept. 29 and 30
Delaware	Oct. 13
Dorchester Station	Oct. 6
Dresden	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Hamilton	Sept. 20, Oct. 1
Florence	Oct. 11 and 12
Forest	Sept. 29 and 30
Galt	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Glencoe	Sept. 28 and 29
Harrow	Sept. 15-18
Highgate	Oct. 1 and 2
Kingston	Sept. 28-30
Lambeth	Oct. 5
Leamington	Oct. 9-8
London	Sept. 10-18
Melbourne	Oct. 6
Muncey	Oct. 1
Oshawa	Sept. 18-15
Parkhill	Sept. 28 and 29
Petrolia	Sept. 23 and 24
Ridgeway	Sept. 23 and 24
Rodney	Oct. 1 and 2
Sarnia	Sept. 28 and 29
Strathroy	Sept. 29-22
Thamesville	Oct. 5 and 6
Toronto	Aug. 28-Sept. 13
Wallaceburg	Sept. 28 and 29
Wallacetown	Oct. 1
Watford	Oct. 6
Windsor	Oct. 31-Sept. 3
Woodstock	Sept. 23 and 24
Wyoming	Oct. 1 and 2

## Canadian Newspaper Directory.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. A. McKim established the first independent advertising agency in this country. The rather ambitious task of publishing the first directory of Canadian publications. The nine successive editions of this valuable work provided the most complete and detailed record available of the growth of Canadian periodicals.

The 1915 edition, of which we have just received a copy, shows that the great war has not seriously affected the newspapers of Canada. While the birth rate of new publications has received a check, and the death rate of the weak ones has perhaps increased a trifle, most of the leading papers, particularly the dailies, show very healthy increases in circulation. Three metropolitan dailies have reached or passed the hundred thousand mark.

A census of the papers listed and described in the 1915 directory shows nearly 100 dailies, 7 tri-weeklies, 45 semi-weeklies, over 1,000 weeklies, about 40 bi-weeklies or semi-monthlies, 250 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies and 18 quarterlies—a total of over 1,575 publications.

This means approximately one daily to every 10,000 families, and one weekly to every 1,500 families. From this one would infer that for a comparatively new country Canada is well read.

A. McKim Limited report the usual keen demand for the Canadian Newspaper Directory, which sells at \$2. Its rebound, gold-stamped green cover has become a familiar sight on the desks of advertisers, publishers and business men everywhere who are interested in Canada.

## Watch For it and Save Money on Your Shoes

Glencoe people, men, women and children, will do well to wait for the big opening sale of boots and shoes to be held in the new MODERN REPAIR SHOE STORE which was recently purchased by Mr. J. Russo from Mr. C. S. Knapp, on Main Street. Mr. Russo, who is a shoe man of considerable experience, is the proprietor of the MODERN SHOE REPAIR STORE IN LONDON. It is London's biggest shoe repair shop and has captured the biggest part of the repair business in London through honest repairs at fair prices. Modern machinery has been installed and shoes will be repaired on the same day as they are left at the store. No more waiting for a week or more for your repairs, and just as soon as HYDRO reaches this place the plant will be operated by electricity.

IN THE MEANTIME EVERY SHOE IN THE STORE WILL BE SOLD OFF AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE, SO THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE.

Don't wait until it is too late to make a good selection. Come in early and make your choice. Everything on sale. No reserve, and at prices that will make this town sit up and take notice.

## MODERN SHOE REPAIR CO.,

Main Street, Glencoe

## Business and Shorthand

## Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July

Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

## CANADA'S WAR BOOK

OFFICIAL VOLUME CONTAINS A MINE OF INFORMATION.

Relation of the Dominion to the Great Conflict and the Duty of Canadians to the Empire are Treated Under Many Heads—Facts About Canada are Full of Interest.

It is doubtful if a more intrinsically valuable work has ever been published in Canada than the Agricultural War Book, for which the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, is sponsor. On every one of its hundred and fifty pages there is something to be learned. It is distributed at the Government's expense and already its circulation has been very large.

The early pages are devoted to brief essays principally on agricultural matters, but also on the duty of all Canadians, by the Prime Minister, by the Finance Minister of the country, by the various Ministers and Commissioners of Agriculture of the Dominion and of the provinces, and by the professors of agricultural colleges and directors of experimental farms.

Following are given industrial and agricultural details in brief of each European country engaged in the war or affected by the war, and of the British possessions. From this it is learned that prior to the outbreak of hostilities, Belgium was not only the most thickly populated country in the world, but also one of the most industrious. In the first 82 days of the war, which has now lasted upwards of 200 days, damage to the extent of \$1,059,836,000 had been done, of which \$283,614,000 is attributed to agricultural injury. Northern France has suffered proportionately to an equal degree. Russia, while pre-eminently an agricultural country, producing nearly one-fourth of the world's wheat, fully a fourth of its oats, a third of its barley and a half of its rye, still possesses immense manufacturing industries. It also abounds in minerals, and its forests, of which there are 900 million acres, are the finest the earth knows.

Canada's interest lies in particular with the export trade of Germany, much of which this country has the right and expectation to secure. In 1913, the War Book says, Germany imported nearly half of all the world had to sell, and exported more than one-ninth of all the world wanted to buy. Her yearly output of manufactured goods ran up to between twelve and fifteen billion dollars, of which one-sixth at least goes to foreign markets that are now closed to her, and in many cases will never be renewed. "Made in Germany" and "Made in Austria," with which most Canadians had become familiar, will, it is hoped, be largely replaced by "Made in Canada."

It is of special interest that Germany in 1913 produced 2,720,000 tons of refined sugar from beets, mined 240,000 tons of coal and lignite, 23,275,000 tons of iron ore, and that while using in that year of peace 225,800 tons of copper, she could only unearth 23,000 tons of her own accord. Germany normally imported one-sixth of the cereals she consumes, but exports enormous quantities of potatoes. Without doubt the surplus of the latter now in stock is being used for flour. Germany bought between seven and eight million geese from Russia annually, and sold Great Britain between eleven and twelve million bushels of oats. She also, in 1913, imported 160,000 tons—mark it, tons—of eggs. These statements will sufficiently show the vast disturbance that has taken place in German productive trade.

Austria-Hungary exported in bulk as many men and horses as it did of material, from 150,000 to 200,000 emigrants crossing the sea every year. But the dual empire is exceedingly rich in minerals, and Hungary is one of the principal grain-growing regions of Europe, the average produce being 145,000,000 bushels of wheat, 46,500,000 bushels of rye, 53,500,000 bushels of barley, 65,000,000 bushels of oats, and 118,000,000 bushels of corn. Hungary, too, is rich in live stock, having in 1914, 21,300,000 horses, 7,300,000 cattle, 8,500,000 sheep, and 7,500,000 swine. From these figures it would seem that it will be a tougher job to starve out Germany than reports would make it appear.

Statistics are also given in the Agricultural War Book of the produce and trade of Great Britain, France, Italy, Serbia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Roumania, and other countries, but the foregoing facts are sufficient to show the educational value and what may be called the international scope of the work.

Part IV, consists of articles with exact details of the live stock situation, by H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner at Ottawa; by C. M. MacRae, also of Ottawa, on horses; on the meat supply, by the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa; on the Dairying Industry, by J. A. Ruddock, Dominion live stock commissioner; on seed, by Geo. J. Clark, of the Seed Department, Ottawa; on growing potatoes by W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, and on the World's Grain Situation, by T. K. Doherty, commissioner, Imperial Agricultural Institute.

Part V, deals with Farm Labor, with Flax Fibre—the Empire's need and our Opportunity, by A. L. McCredie; with the Sugar Beet Industry, by C. H. Hanson; "Too Much Wheat?" by Dr. C. C. James, commissioner of agriculture, Ottawa; "Britain's Bread Problem," by Edward Brown, and a variety of other matter, including in particular an article on fertilizers. Prof. C. A. Zavitz contributes a notable article on Canadian Root Seeds.

Part VI is entitled "Feeding the Fighters," and gives statistics of exports, imports and produce of the most enlightening character, the whole constituting a handbook of invaluable worth.

DURABLE—Fire grates are three-sided; last three times as long. Shaped in the

# McClary's Sunshine Furnace

to grind up clinkers when "rocked". See the McClary dealer or write for booklet. Sold by J. M. Anderson

## The New Transcontinental

### NEW SHORT ROUTE TO WESTERN CANADA

Can. Govt. Rys., T. & N. O. Ry., Grand Trunk Ry. System

## TORONTO-WINNIPEG

via North Bay, Cobalt and Cochrane. Through the Scenic Highlands of Ontario, Across New Ontario. Route of memorable Scenic Forest Equipment—Splendid Roadbed.

Commencing Tuesday, July 13.

Lv. Toronto 10:45 p.m. Tue. Thu. Sat. Lv. Winnipeg 6:00 p.m. daily  
" North Bay 7:15 a.m. Wed. Fri. Sun. Ar. Regina 8:05 a.m. "  
" Cochrane 4:45 p.m. Wed. Fri. Sun. " Saskatoon 9:38 a.m. "  
Ar. Winnipeg 3:50 p.m. Thu. Sat. Mon. " Edmonton 10:00 p.m. "

Through tickets via the "Canadian Rockies at their best" to Prince Rupert, Yukon, Alaska, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle. Electric lighted coaches, dining, tourist & standard sleeping cars. Time tables, sleeping car tickets and other information from any Grand Trunk, Can. Govt. or T. & N. O. Ry. Agents on application.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins* in Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels.

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by J. C. HUTCHINS, Druggist, Montreal, Canada.

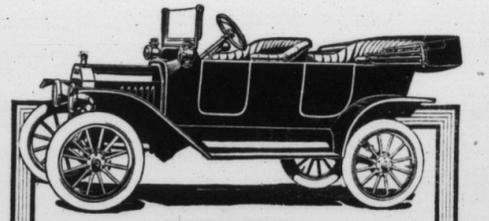
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, MONTREAL & NEW YORK

At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.



## "MADE IN CANADA"

# Ford Touring Car

## Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "atter cost" of motoring.

Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915.

Runabout, \$540; Town Car, \$840; F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at

Alex. Duncanson's, Glencoe



# BEFORE BUYING A CAR SEE THE OVERLAND

THE NEW 1916 MODEL

Up-to-date in every way

The car with a good reputation

Absolutely the best car for the price

Reduced from \$1275 to \$1050

Model 83 Touring Car

FOR DEMONSTRATION APPLY

# S. HUMPHRIES, AGENT GLENCOE

## A NEW ISSUE

## of the Telephone Directory



is now being prepared, and additions and changes for it should be reported to our Local Manager at once.

Have you a telephone? Those who have will tell you that it is the most precious of modern conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your name in the new directory?

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada



## The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; to addresses in the United States, \$1.50 per year—payable in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

Address—All communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

## Not a Time For Frivolity.

There are a few people in this community, says the Chatham Planet, who realize the importance of the events that are transpiring on the continent in these days. The papers are so full of happenings of a world-wide interest; that the public is not in a position to grasp the meaning of it all. It is impossible to comprehend the significant importance of the events of the war; when we allow our minds to dwell seriously and studiously upon the condition that exists in the world of affairs, that we begin to get an inkling of the terrible seriousness of the times, and the absolute necessity for a united action on the part of every person of honorable character to assist in bringing about the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness—which can only be accomplished through the defeat of German militarism.

In St. Thomas a few days ago, Rev. Dr. C. R. Flanders, of London, speaking to the Alma College graduates, introduced the subject of the war in a very striking manner, declaring that the events of that great struggle are acting as a sharp awakener to the people of Canada. Serious things are being substituted for trivialities by many. The sacrifices that are being made by brave Canadian women nurses who are acting the part of heroines at the battle front are calculated, he said, to arouse a feeling of shame in the minds of thousands of young Canadian men whose chief interest lies in baseball scores or race track happenings. "A prominent Londoner who already has two boys at the front in France said in my hearing that he could hardly look with patience upon the crowds of young fellows watching the bulletin score boards," said Dr. Flanders. "He told me he could go into the pool and billiard rooms of London and drag a regiment of young, able-bodied men who ought to be serving their country in this great fight for the overthrow of German barbarism."

A similar condition prevails in St. Thomas, adds the Times of that place, where scores of young men are frittering away their spare time when they ought to be acting the part of men anxious to do their little "bit" in defence of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

One of the most pleasing and gratifying sights of a drive through

# THE STORE for BIG VALUE

Big Value in Men's Suits  
 Men's Straw Hats  
 Men's Underwear  
 Men's Furnishings  
 Linoleum  
 Lace Curtains  
 Curtain Nets  
 Crepe Dress Goods  
 Voile Dress Goods  
 Ladies' Underwear  
 Whitewear  
 Ladies' Waists  
 Ladies' Fancy Furnishings

SEE THE BIG VALUE IN MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS  
 HIGHEST PRICES FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

## CHAS. DEAN

**MRS. W. A. CURRIE**  
**MILLINERY PARLORS**

SYMES STREET,  
 GLENCOE

WARDSVILLE  
 ONTARIO

### RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

##### Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 5:27 a. m.; No. 11, express to London and intermediate points, 7:30 a. m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 9:20 a. m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 9:40 p. m.; Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 1:30 a. m.; No. 31, way freight and passenger, 10:15 a. m.; No. 15, express from London and points east for Detroit, 12:25 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:57 p. m.; No. 13, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 11:31 p. m.

##### Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 32, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:30 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:20 p. m.; No. 34, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:20 p. m.; Westbound—No. 33, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9 a. m.; No. 30, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; No. 3, express, 4:25 p. m.

##### Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tipton and points west—No. 96, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 117, passenger, 9:10 p. m.; No. 97, mixed, 8:40 p. m.; Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 120, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 374, mixed, 8:15 p. m.

##### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 63, Sundays included, 12:27 p. m.; No. 62, 8:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 61, 8:57 a. m.; No. 63, Sundays included, 8:27 p. m.

##### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:30 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 8 p. m.; London and East, 2:40 p. m. and 7 p. m.; Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC S. S. LINE

Donaldson S. S. Line  
 Allan S. S. Line  
 White Star S. S. Line  
 Royal S. S. Line

Tickets issued both outward and prepaid for the above lines.

R. CLANAHAN - Ticket Agent  
 GLENCOE

We carry a Full Line of

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

**J. M. Anderson**  
 Tinsmith Plumber

SOON, PAY FOR THEMSELVES  
 Manufactured by  
 De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

Get particulars from  
**NEIL GRAHAM**  
 Agent - Glencoe

At the regular monthly meeting of the town council on Monday evening Samuel Thompson was appointed collector of taxes for the present year, and a number of accounts were passed for payment. Several applications for sidewalks were considered.

Alfalfa hay is in progress now on Lambton farms. Despite the cold weather and drought the crop is well up to average, many farmers reporting a yield of two tons per acre. This year has demonstrated the value of alfalfa as a forage crop, as red clover, alsike clover and timothy are the shortest in years.

MADE IN CANADA



## For Preserving

Buy LANTIC Sugar—a pure cane sugar, in our handy original packages kept clean and pure from refinery to pantry. Dust and dirt in sugar bought from the open barrel will spoil your preserves.

Buy in original packages and look for the LANTIC Red Ball on each package. 2lb. and 5lb. cartons and 10lb. and 20lb. bags, extra fine granulation. 100lb. bags coarser granulation. Weight guaranteed.

Send your address and small Red Ball Trade Mark from bag or top end of carton and we will mail you book of 50 assorted Fruit Jar Labels—printed and gummed ready to put on the jars.

## Lantic Sugar

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited,  
 MONTREAL, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

Cash for eggs.—G. A. McAlpine, 357 Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery. 9017  
 To exchange—mare and colt for a driving horse.—Parrott's livery.

Good, second-hand automobile for sale.—Parrott's Garage, Glencoe. 0914  
 To loan—\$1,500 lodge funds, on first mortgage. Apply to J. E. Roome, Glencoe. 5227

See the new Overland car. It will surprise you.—S. Humphries, Agent, Glencoe.  
 The Transcript is agent for all the daily papers. Let us remit your subscription.

We will pay five cents apiece for copies of The Transcript of July 1, 1915.—Transcript Office.

House and lot on Concession street for sale. Apply to Isaac Watterworth, Glencoe. Phone 99. 6317  
 Wait and see the 1916 Studebaker car before buying. Out in two weeks.—G. A. Parrott, Agent.

The Overland is the simplest and most up-to-date car on the market.—S. Humphries, Agent, Glencoe.  
 Homemade baking for sale at the home of Mrs. T. Atkinson on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c and 25c at drug and country stores.  
 Fresh extracted clover honey in 5 and 10 lb. pails, also some bee supplies for sale.—Bessie McRae, Fairview Place, Appin Road; phone 35. 68-3

The Chevrolet announcement will be forthcoming in a couple of weeks. We are waiting on the patience of those interested, but cannot help it.—N. & A. M. Graham.

All notices in this column are strictly cash. If orders are telephoned The Transcript, kindly arrange to pay the amount the first time you are in town, so they will not have to be carried through the books.

Finlay McDiarmid, Minister of Public Works, will open the park at Appin on August 4th with appropriate ceremonies. There will be a monster garden party with an unrivalled programme of singers, dancers, musicians and speakers. Watch for announcements every week and arrange to be there.

The Ridgeway Dominion says:—Mr. John Johnson the new landlord, took over the hotel Anderson on Saturday. This hotel has been ably and well conducted for the past year by Mr. S. Hart. Many improvements have been made and not a complaint has been heard or registered against it. The house at all times has been quiet and orderly. Mrs. Hart made a splendid lady. Patrons of the hotel and citizens generally regret the departure from town of Mr. and Mrs. Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. McGeach. Mr. Hart has leased the Grand Central Hotel at Alvinston.

Every Tuesday is PHOTO DAY IN GLENCOE  
 In order to better introduce our work an offering of a discount of 10 per cent. off all sittings DURING JULY.  
 ALL WORK FINISHED PROMPTLY  
 Remember, while the studio is open EVERY TUESDAY, I will come any day for groups or other special work in studio or outside, if you write or phone me.

**A. E. Cantelon**  
 PHOTOGRAPHER  
 DUTTON GLENCOE

Notice to Creditors.  
 In the Estate of Emma McKee, late of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, Married Woman, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 36, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of Emma McKee, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of March, 1914, are required on or before the third day of August, 1915, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss, of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for George Frederick Cooper and Emerson Medford Cooper, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the date of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution. Dated the sixth day of July, A. D. 1915.

**ELLIOTT & MOSS,**  
 Solicitors for George Frederick Cooper and Emerson Medford Cooper, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Deceased. 99-3

**Notice to Contractors**  
 Job of grading in Township of Metcalfe, between lots 12 and 13, con. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

—Miss Bessie McNeil is spending her vacation at her home at Alvinston.

—Leslie Reeves is visiting his aunt in Toronto for the summer holidays.

—Miss Edna Precious is home from her school at Rondeau for the holidays.

—Miss Zelma M. Smith and George Lux, of Detroit, spent a few days at the home of C. O. Smith.

—Misses Thelma and Frances Sterling, of Ridgeway, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. J. McCracken.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Squire and children spent a few days with friends in Strathroy during the past week.

—Mrs. John Webb and daughter Maryetta, of Detroit, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Squire.

—Mrs. Isaac McCracken, of London, and Mrs. Sterling and daughter Olive, of Thamesville, are at J. McCracken's.

—Dr. and Mrs. Trestant and little daughter Maxine, of Battle Creek, Mich., are visiting relatives in and around Glencoe.

### Methodist Church.

REV. W. G. HOWSON, MINISTER  
 "Some of the songs we sing" will be Mr. Howson's subject for next Sunday evening. This address is being repeated at the special request of several members of the congregation. "Fishing in the deep sea" will be the subject for the morning. Good music. A cordial welcome for all.

**Lawton-Clark.**  
 A happy event occurred at Vineland Ave. Church of Christ, Detroit, on Friday evening, June 25th, Rev. J. W. Shepherd officiating, when Margaret, daughter of Mrs. E. Clark, near Appin, became the bride of B. A. Lawton, of Highland Park, Mich. The groom was supported by B. A. Conn, of Detroit. Miss Katharine Ferguson, of Brooke, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, Evelyn and Marion Lyda, the bride's nieces, acting as flower girls. The happy couple are spending their honeymoon with the bride's friends in Ontario and will be at home at 241 Windermere Ave., Highland Park, Mich., after Aug. 1st.

**Graham-Hennessey.**  
 One of the attractive home weddings of June was that of Miss Lena E. Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, and Alonzo J. Hennessey, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hennessey, of Missouri Valley, which took place Tuesday morning at 9:30 at the home of the bride's parents on "Sunnyside." The couple took their places to the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played by Miss Stacia Dobie, of Glencoe, Ont. The bride looked charming in a gown of pleated georgette crepe over white satin, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Father Nolan, of St. Patrick's church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the relatives of the young couple. Following the ceremony a luncheon was served in the dining-room, which was beautifully decorated in pink and white, the centerpiece being a basket artistically filled with pink and white roses. After luncheon, amid the usual shower of rice, old shoes and good wishes, the happy couple left by auto for Omaha, from where they will take the train for Wisconsin, where the honeymoon will be spent, the bride travelling in a costume of blue silk poplin and a black lace hat trimmed with pink roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey will be at home to their friends after August 1st, at Sioux City, Iowa.—From a Missouri Valley paper.

District Representatives are taking a live stock census in the counties in which they are located.

Last year the Stationary Engineers' Branch of the Department issued about 8,400 certificates and the Board examined 1,670 candidates.

Seventy per cent of the farm help placed through the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been placed on yearly engagements.

A Chicago automobile race of five hundred miles has been won by a man who traveled at the rate of ninety-seven and half miles an hour.

At the McDonald Institute at Guelph the attendance continues to be limited by the accommodation. The attendance last year totalled 741.

The average net profit of the five coming highest last year in the acre-profit competition for potatoes totalled \$124.06, and that of the lowest five was \$18.49.

The use of electricity on the farm in Ontario is increasing, owing to the facilities placed at the farmer's disposal to secure a supply from the Hydro-Electric Commission.

THEY DRIVE PIMPLES AWAY.—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are to let you know that the blood poisons, Parnelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

Seed Oats, Barley, Peas, Spring Wheat, Clover, Timothy, Alsike, Hungarian and Millet Seed, Fresh Mangel and Sugar Beet Seed, Rennie's, Steele-Briggs and Ferry's Garden Seeds.

Blended and Pure Manitoba Flour, Wheat taken in exchange, satisfaction guaranteed: Feed Flour, Corn Chop, Shorts, Bran, Shelled Corn, Fertilizer in stock, Corvusine for grain, Pedlar People's Galvanized and Rubber Roofing in stock, Bibby's Cream Equivalent and other Calf Meals, Linsed Meal, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Coal, Cement, Wood.

**G. A. McALPINE**

Blended and Pure Manitoba Flour, Wheat taken in exchange, satisfaction guaranteed: Feed Flour, Corn Chop, Shorts, Bran, Shelled Corn, Fertilizer in stock, Corvusine for grain, Pedlar People's Galvanized and Rubber Roofing in stock, Bibby's Cream Equivalent and other Calf Meals, Linsed Meal, Oil Cake, Molasses Meal, Coal, Cement, Wood.

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Blended and Pure Manitoba Flour, Wheat taken in exchange, satisfaction guaranteed: Feed Flour, Corn Chop, Shorts, Bran, Sh

# A FIERCE LEADEN STORM HELD HARICOT

Graphic Account of Allies' Victory on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

A despatch from Alexandria says: The British and French line on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the centre with a flat summit, Achi Baba, 800 feet high. On either side the vines and dry water courses called ground falls away to the sea in ravines, which the Turks have had time to make impregnable to any except those superb troops that are now fighting to pass over them. There is no room upon the Gallipoli Peninsula to find peak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which by an amazing feat of arms we already hold and the glacis of which has to be crossed before we move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Achi Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the very walls of that fortress.

On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line upon the extreme right and at 1.30 a.m., the preliminary bombardment began. All through the morning the cannonade went on. By noon the second division of French had on the left stormed and captured all the Turkish trenches of the first two lines. Even the Haricot redoubt with its damnable entanglements and maze of communicating trenches was in French hands. On the right, however, the first division, after reaching its objective, had been counter-attacked so effectively that they had fallen back. Again they advanced, again they took the trenches and again they were driven out. It

began to look as if the victory upon the left would be fruitless. That position would become an untenable salient and the Haricot redoubt revert to the enemy. At this moment a message was sent to say that the trenches must be captured and when recaptured, held.

A Fierce Battle. There were still five hours of daylight for this battle of the longest day of the year. British guns and howitzers were asked for and sent at once, and the bombardment was resumed throughout the afternoon. At 5.30 it seemed as if every gun on the earth were pouring shells on the Turkish lines. At 6 o'clock the third assault was delivered. In one trench there was a temporary shortage of ammunition, but the enemy fought even with stones, sticks and fists. A battalion came hurrying up from the Turkish right to reinforce it, and was caught on open ground by the drumming 75's and melted away. Thus 600 yards of Turkish trenches were taken, and still the bombardment continued in order to ward off the counter-attack that was anticipated. In the morning we heard gladly that the enemy's counter-attacks had failed and that our allies were indeed firmly established. The Turkish casualties were at least 7,000. One trench 200 yards long and 10 feet deep was brimming over with dead. They had been valiant, those dead men. French officers who fought in the west say that as a fighting unit one Turk is worth two Germans; in fact, with his back to the wall, the Turk is magnificent.

## VON MACKENZEN HASTENS SOUTH

Trying to Reach Railway in Poland While the Good Weather Holds.

A despatch from London says: The advance of the Austro-German forces in Galicia and Poland continues at a rapid rate, with the Russians everywhere falling back, fighting stiff rearguard actions as they go. The Teutonic allies claim in their official reports, which are largely confirmed in Petrograd's communication, that Gen. von Linsingen has gained the crossing of the Gnila Lipa River, taking 7,000 prisoners from the Russians in that quarter, while on the Vistula and the Bug in Southern Poland Field Marshal von Mackenzen's army is said to be pushing back strong Russian forces. The capture of the fortress of Zamosc is announced, bringing the Germans to within about 37 miles of the city of Lublin.

On the left bank of the Vistula several successes are claimed by the Austro-Germans, who say they have occupied Josefow, a town on the river. Frederick Rennet, discussing the situation in a despatch from Petrograd to the Daily News, says: "Gen. Mackenzen's main army is hurrying as rapidly as the light cavalry and artillery, picked troops and motor transports can go across the gap of broken country towards the junction of the railway at Cholm. The continued absence of rains in this district favor his project, yet the German General has before him a dangerous passage across the marshy fens in the region of Kovel. "Mackenzen's enormous forces are trying their utmost to pierce the Russian line, but without success."

## A PRISONER IN AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Berlin says: A Bavarian courier reports that among the prisoners of war at Lerchenfeld (one of the quarters of Vienna) is a member of the Paris branch of the Rothschild family, who was captured while driving an automobile. The courier declared that efforts made through the Spanish Embassy to have special treatment accorded Mr. Rothschild resulted in his being compelled to go to work in the hay fields with other prisoners at 4 o'clock the next morning.

## SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH AVIATOR

A despatch from Rome says: A French aviator bombarded and sank the Austrian submarine U-11 in the Adriatic, the Ministry of Marine has announced.

The Austrian U-11 was one of the newest of Austrian submarines and displaced about 800 tons. She was supposed to carry a crew of about 25 men.

Many a patent leather shoe hides an aching corn.

## GERMAN EXPORTS TO U.S. SHRINK GREATLY

A despatch from Berlin says: During the first six months of this year there was exported to the United States and America possessions from Hamburg, Luebeck and Kiel goods to the value of 1,153,000. Statistics on this trade for the first six months of 1914 show the export of goods valued

## ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK

Fifteen Thousand of Enemy's Troops Have Been Forced to Retreat.

A despatch from London says: Severe engagements have occurred north and south of Goritz. Fifteen thousand Austrians, after an eight-hour fight on the Gradiska front were forced to retreat, abandoning 1,200 killed and wounded. Monte Cosich is covered with Austrian and Italian dead. The Red Cross details are experiencing enormous difficulties in reaching the wounded in the mountains, having to climb thousands of feet to get them.

## 10,000 WORKERS ENROLL EACH DAY

A despatch from London says: The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would provide they were able to supply the needed munitions workers without recourse to compulsion expired June 30. With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said: "The enrolments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrolment has averaged 10,000 a day."

## YUKON QUICK-FIRING SECTION.

Force of Fifty-six Men Training at Shorncliffe. A despatch from London says: Fifty-six men, comprising the quick-firing section organized in the Yukon, have arrived here from Dawson City, under J. W. Boyle. They are now training at Shorncliffe. Further reinforcements are expected shortly.

## SUSPENDED BY CENSOR.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Several Socialist papers in Germany have been suppressed for reproducing the Socialist appeal for peace, which was originally published by the Berlin Vorwaerts, resulting in that paper's suspension. The papers suppressed for reprinting the article include the Koenigsberger Volkszeitung and the Goerlitzer Volkszeitung.

## PROTEST LIVING COSTS.

A despatch from Paris says: The Geneva correspondent of the Havas Agency says the Munich Neueste Nachrichten announces that advocates of workmen's compensation and social democrats have organized a demonstration against the increasing cost of living.

## Markets Of The World

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

**Breadstuffs.**  
Toronto, July 6.—No. 1 Northern, \$1.35; No. 2 Northern, \$1.32; No. 3 Northern, \$1.29, track, lake ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 62c; No. 3 C.W., 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 62c; track, lake ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c; track, lake ports.  
Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c; track, Toronto.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 54c to 55c, according to freights outside.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freights outside.  
Pears—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, nominal.  
Barley—Good malting barley, 70c to 75c; feed barley, 65c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74c, according to freights outside.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freights outside.  
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 87c; second patents, in jute bags, 86.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, 86.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.  
Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.70, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.  
Milled—Car lots, delivered.  
Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$29; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.85.

## Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do. solids, 26 to 28c.  
Eggs—New-laid, 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.  
Beans—\$3.10 to \$3.15 for prime, and \$3.20 to \$3.25 for hand-picked.  
Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 14 to 15c.  
Cheese—The market is firmer with a good demand; quotations, 17 1/2 to 18c for large, and at 18 1/2c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 23c.  
Potatoes—Ontario, 45 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 55 to 60c, car lots, New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

## Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 6.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 61 1/2c; do. extra No. 1 feed, 61 1/2c; do. No. 2 local white, 61c; do. No. 3 local white, 60c; do. No. 4 local white, 59c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 72c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 79 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; do. seconds, \$6.60; do. strong bakers', \$6.40; do. winter patents, choice, \$6.30; do. straight rollers, \$5.90 to \$6. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$6.25; do. bags, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3. Bran \$26. Shorts \$28. Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Moullie \$35 to \$40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$21.50.

## Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.21 1/2; No. 4, \$1.18 1/2. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 55 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 55 1/2c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.50 1/2; No. 2 C.W., \$1.47 1/2.

## United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.38 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.37 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25 to \$1.34 1/2. July, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.34 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 1/2 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 1/2 to 46c. Flour unchanged; fancy patents, \$6.70; first clears, \$5.50; second clears, \$4. Bran, \$21.50.  
Duluth, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.40 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.35 1/2 to \$1.39 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.33 1/2 to \$1.35 1/2; July, \$1.32 1/2; September, \$1.00 1/2. Lined—Canada, \$1.72 1/2; July, \$1.72 1/2; September, \$1.76 1/2.

## Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 6.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.40 to \$9; do. good, \$8.10 to \$8.35; do. medium, \$7.35 to \$7.90; do. common, \$6.50 to \$7; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do. good bulls, \$6.35 to \$7; do. rough bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do. good, \$6.50 to \$7; do. medium, \$5.10 to \$6; do. common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$85; do. common and medium, each, \$35 to \$45; springers, \$50 to \$85; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7; do. heavy, \$4 to \$5; do. bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., \$10 to \$11; calves, \$8.50 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25; do. off cars, \$9.50.  
Montreal, July 6.—Choice steers, \$8.75; good at \$7.50 to \$8.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; and lower grades, \$6 to \$6.50. Butchers' cows and bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. as to quality. Old sheep sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6 each. The supply of calves was fair, and sales were made freely at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$10.25 each, as to size and quality. A weaker feeling developed in hogs, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.25 to \$9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

## ACQUIT GEN. WESSELS.

Bloemfontein, June 30.—General Barend Wessels, ex-member of the Council of Defence of the Union of South Africa, was acquitted at his second trial on a charge of treason. He was convicted at his first trial, but secured a new hearing.

## Transport Sunk by British Submarine

A despatch from London says: A British submarine in the Sga of Morona sank the Turkish transport No.

## GERMANS FAIL TO SMASH FRENCH FRONT

Attack by 40,000 Germans in Argonne Checked at Second Line.

A despatch from Paris says: The French forces in the Argonne have survived another great onslaught against their lines in the region of Four de Paris, with the result that the front is firmly established about 200 yards in the rear of the former first line trenches, which were completely destroyed by German high explosive shells of large calibre. This German attack, which was the fourth in two days, was delivered by a force estimated by the French War Office at two divisions, or 40,000 men. The French front trenches had been previously obliterated by bombardment, and the troops who clung to the ruined position were forced to fall back by the employment of asphyxiating gas shells. When the German infantry rushed forward, however, and crossed the first French line with the intention of piercing the main

positions on the second line, they found themselves facing an immovable obstacle. The French second line nowhere yielded ground, and counter-attacks were immediately delivered and the enemy driven back to within a short distance of his original positions.

On the rest of the western battle front the fighting has been confined to artillery duels, particularly to the north of Arras and on the Aisne front. Two German attacks against the new French front in the Vosges were at once repulsed.

The Germans are believed to be transferring large forces of troops from the Russian to the French front, as the closing of the Belgian-Dutch border several days ago now has been followed by similar measures on the German-Swiss frontier. The Swiss-Baden line has been closed, also the Wurttemberg border.

## FRENCH VICTORY IN DARDANELLES

Six Lines of Trenches Won From the Turks in the Quadrilateral.

A despatch from London says: An official statement given out by the British Government announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations which complete the capture of that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21.

Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the allied land forces, in his second official despatch of the week, records the repulse of a vicious counter-attack by the Turks, who were bent on recovering the lost ground south of the fortified hill of Achi Baba and the strong position at Krithia, which the British have for some time been attempting to envelop.

Despite the hard fighting ever since the landing on April 25 the Franco-British expedition only lately has achieved anything notable toward strengthening its hold on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Achi Baba being a small Gibraltar, bristling with machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire and terraced with trenches. This is the reason why an allied progress is hailed with great satisfaction in England.

## Sent to Prison For Treachery



## IMPRISONED FOR TREACHERY.

General De Wet, former Minister of Agriculture in South Africa, and ex-Boer leader, who was given six years in jail and a fine of \$10,000 for treason.

## Put Soldiers on Land.

The extensive location of Canadian soldiers on western lands after the war, is foreshadowed by letters received at Ottawa. As yet, of course, nothing definite has been arranged, but the suggestion is that the British Government may conclude an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby great numbers of returned soldiers may be aided to take up C.P.R. or other lands and become homesteaders. This is regarded as a practical way of assisting men to whom the Empire is indebted but who themselves would not have the capital required.

## 15,000 MOTOR SLEDGES.

A despatch from Berne says: It is learned from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges, in view of the possibility of another winter campaign.



## A WONDERFUL HEALTH RECORD

A despatch from London says: Sir William Osler, speaking at a meeting of the Research Defence Society, said the fact that there had been only 1,000 cases of typhoid fever during the period of war among the forces of the Empire was something which only those who understood the history of typhoid in other wars could appreciate. It was a matter of such satisfaction that at least 60 per cent. of the wounded return to fight. "We are going for the first time to have a war in which the bullet will be accountable for the larger number of deaths, and not disease," he said.

## THRIFT COMMITTEE NOW ORGANIZED

A despatch from London says: The Parliamentary campaign for national war thrift will be carried out under the auspices of a large committee, of which the joint presidents are Premier Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson. Its members will include some of the leading members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Public meetings will be held, a personal canvass will be made, and pamphlets bearing on the subject will be distributed.

## Otherwise He Goes Without.

"I wonder who it is that puts up the price of meat?"  
"That's easy. It's man who wants to get it."

## A Problem.

Little Elizabeth and her mother were having luncheon together, and the mother, who always tried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said:  
"These little sardines, Elizabeth, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Elizabeth gazed at the sardines in wonder, and then asked:  
"But, mother, how do the large fish get the cans open?"

## He Explained It.

Wife—John, I saw in the paper that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh more than a land mile. Why is that, I wonder?

Husband—Well—er—you know, my dear, that things swell in the water.

The Royal Irish Rifles have the reputation of being the most athletic regiment in the British Army.

## SWISS TROOPS ARE NOW BEING MASSED

Fear Teutons May Resort to Reprisals and Possibly Violation of Swiss Neutrality.

A despatch from Rome says: Swiss troops have been massed on the Austro-German frontiers owing to the closing of the Swiss-German frontier by Germany and that country's refusal to explain the reason. It is feared that the German action is a prelude to a protest against the proposed imposts through which it is intended to cut off supplies from Austria and Germany. Germany evidently has decided to resort to reprisals and possibly to the violation of Swiss neutrality, since the Spanish Ambassador at Rome has been asked to look after German interests in Italy in case of a rupture between Germany and Switzerland. Germany's interests here are now in charge of the Swiss Minister.

## ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED KRITHIA

A despatch from Athens says that the allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithia, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to the western edge of the Gallipoli Peninsula.



## AN ICE CREAM BRICK Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up in attractive boxes is as popular with the guest as it is convenient for the hostess. It is the ideal summer dessert.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers every where.



## From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

Enemy internees in Alberta are to be used on the Banff motor road. Team owners of Calgary can work out their taxes on civic street work this year. Edmonton street car employees are collecting for machine guns for local regiments.

The Municipal Street Railway, of Calgary, showed a deficit of \$163 for the month of May.

Military display will be a feature at Calgary Exhibition by members of the next contingent.

Thirteen Winnipeg hotels lost their licenses last week and three are on short probation.

Rossland and Trail Mines are turning out munitions of war and some aliens are employed.

Edward Shaw, Alberta, old-timer, motored from Los Angeles to Lethbridge, 2,100 miles, in 14 days.

A Winnipeg Beach cafe owner, a German, insulted soldiers who wanted a meal, and was interned at Brandon.

Lady Cameron opened the Winnipeg Women's Rifle Association ranges at Sturgeon Creek by scoring a "bull's eye."

George S. Holme, of Innisfail, Alta., was fined \$200 at Red Deer for practising as a veterinary without a license.

Calgary appointed Saturday a dandelion destroying day and many patriotic citizens led the attack on the enemy.

The year-old daughter of R. B. Crane, of Macleod, died after eating a poisonous weed picked on the prairie.

Edmonton's annual civic census shows a loss of 13,117 population in the past year, 5,000 of whom existed for war.

Mounted police at Magrath, Alta., found a horse dragging the body of an unknown man by the stirrup after 48 hours.

The Canadian Northern Railway intend to complete the Macleod line to Calgary for this year's harvest, they say.

Surveys are being made for the actual commencement of the Athabasca and Fort Vermilion Railway, 300 miles.

Mrs. W. S. Pye has written to her husband at Edmonton how she went down with the Lusitania and was saved after the suction carried her baby from her arms to death.

Calgary prospectors and investors consulted a Mrs. Mary Buck, a fortune teller, on their prospects in large numbers.

Frank Ford, Sporting Editor of the Moose Jaw News, private in the 5th Battalion, gave his life for the Empire in France.

An Edmonton market gardener, T. Cochon, was fined \$40 and \$5 costs for shooting at a horse that broke into his garden.

Mowbray S. Berkeley, of Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, is seeking evidence as to treatment of wounded Canadians returned home.

Hazel Perry fell from a boom of logs at Vancouver Inlet; her companion, W. A. Damer, jumped to her rescue and both were drowned.

## WHY CLOTH WEARS WELL.

Length of Fibre is Test of Strength and Durability.

Every one—in this country, at least—wears clothes. They have to. Consequently every one is more or less interested in the question of clothes.

It is not so easy to know good cloth as it seems. Many people, depending on texture, feel, weave, and so forth, think that they are judges of cloth. And when, after buying what they believe to be a good piece of cloth, it does not wear well, they are greatly surprised.

The durability of cloth depends largely upon the length of the individual fibres. If the fibres are long and curing they form a close and strong weave. The cloth does not crack or wear out at the seams or folds, because of the length of fibre, nor does it rub as easily by surface wear, because it is more springy or elastic. Short fibres, on the other hand, have much less binding quality, because they do not intertwine.

The difference between two suits or dresses in "keeping their shape" is largely due to this same thing. A really first-class cloth, properly made and fitted, hardly ever requires pressing. It is elastic, and if it is hung up, after having been worn for a day or two, it will go back into shape. The constant sending of trousers to the tailor to have a "crease" put in is a sign that the cloth was not made of long fibres.

If you want your suits or dresses to wear well and to look well, first make sure that the cloth is woven from long fibres.

## The Better Half.

"I give my wife half my salary every week to spend on the house-keeping and herself."

"And what do you do with the other half of your salary?"  
"Oh, my wife borrows that."

NOTES AND COMMENTS

How the great Danish butter trade has suffered from the present war and why little Denmark is the world's biggest butter exporter in normal times is shown in the following statement, prepared by the National Geographical Society:

"One of the many strands in the wonderfully complex web of world commerce that has felt the severe strain of war is the Danish butter trade. Danish butter, Russian caviar, French champagne, Norwegian sardines and Strassburg pate de foie gras are articles standing alone among their several kinds—special luxuries that fate dispenses only to her favorites. The butter of Denmark has been famous around the world, and heretofore it sold everywhere that people were to be found with wealth enough to develop tastes. The war has largely interfered with this rich industry.

"Denmark's butter brought the highest price in fancy markets and it was considered superior to that of any other nation. It was used by the epicures in North and South America, in South Africa, in the East and West Indies, in Egypt, India, and throughout Europe. Good Danish butter has always sold at \$1 a pound.

"Danish butter is proof against all climates. Butter, when shipped through the hot zones, melts and remains in a liquid state as long as it is exposed to the tropic heat. Danish butter goes through this test, melts with the heat and hardens with the cold, and still retains the wholesome sweetness of its flavor while other butter loses its sweetness and flavor under these changes.

"The Danes do not explain the superiority of their product. They assert that there is no secret in their process of butter manufacture, but, nevertheless, they are reticent about taking strangers through their great packing establishments.

Health Notes.

To help to purify the air of a sick room place a bowl of clean water in the room and change it every day. A paste of common baking soda and water spread on a burn will stop the pain and inflammation almost immediately.

Here are some remedies for nose-bleeding—Keep the head elevated and cool; warm the feet and hands by plunging in hot water; apply ice over the nose. Wet the end of a handkerchief with vinegar and introduce into the nose. If the bleeding is severe, a profuse flow of blood, send for a physician at once.

There is nothing better for a poor complexion than plenty of wholesome vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, celery and carrots and fruits, especially apples, grapes, and oranges. Bananas and fruit of small seeds are not so healthful and are generally constipating.

Anything that will set the blood into active circulation is good for a cold. Bathe the feet in hot water, and drink hot water or hot lemonade, on going to bed; take a salt water sponge bath and remain in a warm room. Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour or so.

Abstinence from food for a short period is a very excellent method of treatment for indigestion and kindred digestive disturbances. A raging sick headache disappears after giving the stomach a rest—by omitting to eat only one or two meals. It is common knowledge that a day or two of starving every two or three months enables one to do better work—more mental and physical work can be accomplished without fatigue. It is advisable, however, when on a hunger strike to drink water. Copious libations of hot water, several quarts during the waking hours, will contribute to the feeling of well-being. The water may be taken a tumblerful or more every hour or two. Those persons who eat at irregular hours and partake of foods poorly cooked or of such a composition as to cause indigestion, will find the mild form of starving for 24 hours or longer a practice worthy of trial, for the resulting after effects of the experiment will be gratifying. The remedy given is one on a hunger strike given the digestive apparatus strengthens it and thus aids in conserving the health. A general feeling of rejuvenation invariably follows a few days' fasting.

**The Cough of Old Age.**  
A very obstinate (and yet non-serious) form of cough is that common in middle and later life; and caused by elongation of the uvula—the little protuberance hanging downwards at the border of the soft palate. Sometimes this cough is very troublesome indeed, and necessitates a slight operation; when the doctor snips off the extra bit with his scissors. The condition may be recognized by absence of trouble when you are in an erect position; only coming on when the patient lies down and the lengthened uvula then tickles the back of the pharynx. Avoidance of heated rooms is a prime condition of lessening or doing away with the trouble.

Then you have the short, dry, hard "bark" of pneumonia, acute inflammation of the lungs, when the sooner you call in an experienced doctor the better. Pleurisy, heart disease, zymotic fevers of almost any kind, miscellaneous affections of the thoracic organs, fall within the same category. The cough does not result from a local throat condition, as from irritation of the pneumo-gastric or vagus nerve; but is symptomatic of a more or less grave general bodily condition, which admits of no amateurish tampering.—A Physician.

CANADA'S CHEESE POPULARIZED

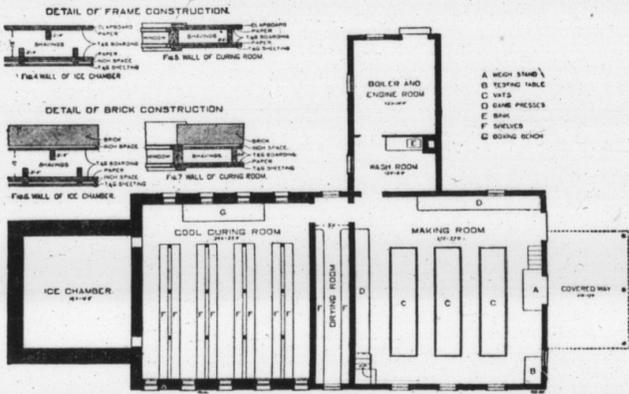
What May Come of the Further Development of the Cool-Curing Room.

Cool-curing rooms should be so built and equipped as to make it practical to maintain a temperature of from 55 degrees to 65 degrees constantly and with certainty. This is the proper temperature for the curing of cheese. The humidity of the atmosphere should be neither too dry nor yet too damp, but about normal. Under these circumstances it is easy to assure a good cure to the cheese before it is shipped.

With the adoption of the cool-curing room, the quality of Canada's cheese showed a vast improvement. It popularized Canadian cheese in the Old Country, and it was with the general adoption of the cool-curing room, with the advent of first-class cheese upon our own home markets, that the home demand and home consumption of cheese began to show an increase. Cheese that has been cured may be regarded as having been fully made. But this is not by any means saying

matter. Either brick or frame outside construction will do. To provide cold air, either a sub-earth duct, a stored supply of ice, or even steady streams of running cold water will do. If ice is used, an air duct from the ice room to the cool-curing room will provide the cold transmission. If cold water is used, a radiator system such as is used in hot water heating will be effective. Walls require to be made of non-conductive as is economically practical. Stuffing with sawdust or tar paper and boarding, will make the walls cold and heat proof.

"Does the cold storage room pay?" There are many buyers whose opinions are available as to what the cool-curing room means to the individual factory. One of these has estimated it at something like from 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent per pound in actual market value. But he qualified this estimate by the further statement that while



that the cheese is ready to eat. It is true that it may be, and often is, eaten as soon as it is cured, but it really never ought to be until it is "ripe." This is when it has stood in such a place as a cool-curing room, or some place with similar conditions, until the processes of change that were started by the rennet have been completed and the cheese is at its final and mellow best. Only then will it always agree with delicate digestions, afford the finest eating and nutritive qualities. Once there was a time when Canadians would only eat cheese when it was very green and uncured. But at that time the total cheese consumption cut a very small figure. With the curing of cheese it increased, but with the broader realization of just what the real difference between a ripe cheese and a green one is, the home demand for cheese began really to grow.

A cool curing room, one that demands nothing more out of the way of temperature than a range of 50 degrees to 60 deg., is by no means a difficult

he would pay that much more for properly cool-cured cheese, it was very hard to say just how much it saved the factory. Many times it was possible that cheese which had been cool-cured was saleable at a good price when, had it not been properly cured in this way, it might scarcely have been saleable at all.

Have We Enough Cool-curing Rooms? To keep all our food under conditions that parallel those of the cool-curing room would be a pleasant thing to think about. Suppose that every edible product of the farm were stored in a nice clean building adapted for it. Suppose that it were a possibility that there might be some temperature at which the best qualities of these stored foods might have a chance to fully develop, while at the same time the development of other qualities not so desirable might be prevented. Suppose that at the same time the texture and appearance and digestibility of the apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, to say nothing of the vegetables—cabbages,

cauliflower, pumpkins, citrons, etc.—could be stored in the same way to good, all-round advantage. Would not the opportunity to market them to far better advantage than is now possible be both big and full of profits?

Suppose that each cheese factory which now owns a cool-curing room for the cheese had another and bigger cool-curing room, one in which not only the temperatures at which cheese cures and ripens best, but one in which much lower temperatures could be obtained and maintained, could it not be utilized to immense advantage by the patrons of the cheese factory? In the case of butter or of eggs, it is not the temperature of the cool-curing room that is wanted, but one that is much lower, pretty close to the freezing point, in fact. This calls for a somewhat more costly system for the cooling and preservation of the food, but the profits to be realized are very much bigger. Prices for butter and for eggs at midwinter as compared with those available at midsummer show a much wider spread than those for cheese. It calls for a little bit of skill and attention to keep the cold storage plant just right. But many of these are now in operation and the spread between summer and winter prices,

multiplied by the volume of goods that they handle represents their gross profits every season. There should be little reason why the farmers' own cheese factory could not operate them to good advantage.

Each cheese factory has its manager, who is trained in the work of skillful and careful handling of perishable products. A little bit more of schooling in the care of cold storage and refrigerator plants would equip him to take the responsibility of a plant of that kind. Every cheese factory has its board of directors, who have been entrusted and successfully with the management of the affairs of the patrons so far as cheese is concerned. Every factory has its salesman, and if he is a man qualified to sell cheese he is a man who either possesses or could easily acquire a mastery of markets for eggs, poultry, apples, and other products of the community. There would seem to be a lot of possibilities in this matter of the cool curing room.—The Canadian Countryman.

YOUR OWN FOOT RULE.

Man Can Measure the Walls of a Room or Almost Anything Else.

"I wish I knew the dimensions of that opening," said one man to another, "but I have no rule with me. I guess I'll have to come back again this afternoon and measure it."

The opening was a rectangular hole in the ground that had been cemented to the top and which needed a cover.

"Why don't you measure it now," said the other man, "and save yourself the extra trip?"

"Why, as I tell you," was the reply, "I have no rule with me. I might pace it off, but you can't tell that way to within a few inches and the measurement must be accurate."

"Well, don't let a little thing like that bother you. I have no rule, either, but I'll give you the dimension of each side within half an inch, anyway. Will that be near enough?"

It would and so the man measured it.

"My shoe is exactly 11 1/4 inches long," he said. "Make a memorandum of what I do and we can verify the measurements when we get to a rule."

Placing his heel to a line drawn from the angle of the corner and putting the heel of one foot to the toe of the other, he measured off ten shoe lengths and made a mark at the foremost toe. Then he stretched his right hand in a span, thumb at the toe mark, and scratched another mark at the tip of his middle finger. To this latter mark he placed the side of his thumb and noted that the opposite side of this digit just touched the parallel mark, indicating the end of the side he was measuring.

"Now," he said, "you have ten times 11 1/4 inches, which is 112 1/2 inches. I span exactly 9 inches, making 121 1/2 inches, and my thumb is just an inch wide at the first knuckle, making 122 1/2 inches, and that is the length of the opening. Now for the width."

Following the same process he measured eight shoe lengths and marked the distance. Then he laid his hand down flat, the heel of the palm touching the mark he had just made, called off 7 1/2 inches for the other to notch down, marked that and placed his hand again, palm down, but this time measuring with its width at the knuckles. The side of his hand came exactly to the end of the narrower of the two sides.

"Put down 4 inches more," he said. "That is eight shoe lengths, or 90 inches, plus 7 1/2 inches, plus 4 inches, 101 1/2 inches. The opening is therefore 10 feet 10 1/2 inches by 8 feet 5 1/2 inches, and you'll be perfectly safe in going ahead on those measurements."

Testing the result when they arrived where they had access to a two foot rule it was found to be correct within 1/8 of an inch, which was near enough.

"Long ago," volunteered the unique measurer, "more as a matter of curiosity than anything else, I suppose, I made measurements of several members of my body and remembered them. Here is the schedule. It has helped me out many a time."

Length of first joint of forefinger, 1 inch.  
Length of first joint of thumb, 1 1/4 inches.  
Width of palm at knuckles, pressed flat, 3 1/2 inches.  
Across palm from second thumb knuckle, 4 inches.

Around palm at knuckles, 8 1/2 inches.  
Length of middle finger from third or palm knuckle to tip 4 inches.  
From heel of palm to tip of middle finger, 7 1/2 inches.

Span, from tip of thumb to tip of middle finger, 9 inches.  
Length of forearm from tip of elbow to tip of middle finger, arm bent to form a right angle, 19 inches.  
Length of forearm from elbow to heel of palm, 11 1/2 inches.  
From heel to top of knee, leg bent to form a right angle, 23 1/2 inches.  
Length of shoe, heel to tip, 11 1/4 inches.

Height, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.  
Tip to tip of fingers, with arms outstretched, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches.  
Extreme reach, standing on heels, one arm extended upward, to tip of middle finger 7 feet.

"With your own measurements in mind," he continued, "you can not only measure short spaces, but you can quickly construct a ten foot pole, or one of any length, for that matter, and measure a plot of ground, a building, a floor, the walls of a room or almost anything else, even if you haven't a rule with you. Of course it wouldn't do for surveying on any other process that required absolute accuracy, but for general work it isn't at all bad."

The man who clings to an ideal will never sink very low.  
A dessert to be successful must be attractive to the eye.

Salted almonds made at home are both better and cheaper than those usually bought already prepared. To make them, first shell them, and then pour bubbling, boiling water on them. Drain it off immediately, and pour another bath of actively boiling water on them. Let them stand 30 seconds and then drain again. Now remove the loosened skins. In a shallow pan put two or three tablespoonfuls of olive oil and a teaspoonful of salt and put the almonds in this. Stir them around until all are covered with oil. Put them in a moderately hot oven and brown them very carefully, shaking them several times so that they will brown evenly. When they are golden brown turn them out on a sheet of brown paper, to absorb the oil.

Children especially seem to be liable to the sucking of pencils, pens, etc. This should be as much discouraged as the licking of gum.

About the Household

The Canning Season.

The annual period of canning and preserving is approaching. It is an open question what fruits and vegetables can be put up at home with economy. Now that tinned and glassed goods are so cheap and often so excellent many housewives find that they waste both time and money.

Pineapples and oranges, for example, are not worth while. Commercial orange marmalades and tinned pineapple are good and inexpensive; and considering the cost of the fruit, the sugar and jars, and the value of her time, the housewife who continues to preserve pineapples and make orange marmalade is not an economical person. The same is true of many vegetables. On the other hand, certain vegetables cannot be purchased, well tinned, at a moderate price. The best asparagus, put up in glass, is expensive in the market; and if a family is fond of asparagus, the housewife will do well to can it herself in glass jars at a time when it may be obtained at the lowest price.

Whole preserved strawberries, small lima beans, candied and preserved cherries, chutneys, chili sauce and grapefruit are among the more expensive delicacies in the market. These, if used in any quantity, it will be profitable to put up at home.

The simplest method of canning fruit is to bring it to the boiling point and then pack it quickly into jars that have been standing for fifty or sixty minutes in boiling water. Do not use too much sugar in cooking the fruit, for this adds to the expense and spoils the flavor. Success in canning depends chiefly upon the perfect sealing of the jars.

If the fruit and the jars have been thoroughly cleaned by boiling and if the jars are sealed so that no air can penetrate, the fruit or vegetables should keep for years.

In jellifying, if the jelly remains liquid, do not boil it again with more sugar, but try adding more fruit juice. It is probable that you have already used too much sugar, and the fruit juice will make the jelly set.

Some cooks insist that water is better than milk; some insist that water toughens the omelet and others insist that milk makes it heavy. So the only way to learn to make an omelet that is light, of firm texture, substantial and yet in no way suggestive of leather is to try recipe after recipe and method after method until perfection is attained.

It is easier to make several small omelets than one large one. It is difficult to handle a large one and its edges usually burn before the middle part is done.

Experience alone tells the cook when to turn an omelet. If turned too soon it falls from its own weight. Some cooks find it easier to slip it in the oven as soon as it is set around the edges—pan and all—until it puffs.

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Then they turn one-half on the other half and send it to the table.

Remember that a pan should be clean and smooth. Iron pans can be rubbed with salt to polish off any unevenness on the surface. The amount of grease and the kind used are matters which each cook must determine for herself.

Hints for Busy Housekeepers.

Beans and peas are too much alike to be used at the same meal. Pearl tapioca makes a delicate and excellent thickening for soups. Don't use sooty pans and kettles in cooking—they take longer to heat. Apple sauce should always be eaten to counterbalance sausage and pork.

Prunes hidden in a meringe, the meringe browned in the oven, make a delicious dessert. After scrubbing thoroughly, make a few slits in the skins of potatoes that are to be baked.

Common soap, rubbed on the hinges of a creaking door, will do away with the trouble. The newest omelet pan is in two parts, so that the omelet may be flipped over and over.

Fasten a pin cushion to the top of the sewing machine arm, and while the latter is in use, the pin cushion will be profitable to put up at home.

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SOLDIERS WELL WORTH PRAISING

Physicians, Scientists, Explorers, Social Reformers, Champions of Truth, Prophets of Right.

"A good soldier of Jesus Christ."

II. Timothy, ii, 3.

The confusion of militarism with the martial virtues is one of the most curious and discouraging of psychological phenomena. Let a man describe war as the sum of all villainies and peace as the consummation of all blessings; and at once he is accused of reviling the soldier and ignoring the courage and self-sacrifice displayed in camp, in the trench and on the battle field. Indeed, he is lucky if he is not himself denounced as a coward and his peace professions acclaimed as a cloak to hide the shame of his ignoble fear.

Than this charge, of course, nothing could be more unfair. Than this confusion or ideas nothing could be worse confounded. The man who hates war and loves peace recognizes and admires as much as anybody the martial virtues. Yes, he recognizes the worth of these virtues so clearly and admires their essential nobility so deeply that he thinks it an everlasting pity that they should be monopolized in the popular mind by the hideous operations of war. Has courage no better work than that of slaughter? Can sacrifice direct itself to no higher end than that of bringing death and destruction to a nameless foe? Is there no "good soldier" save him who draws sword, shoulders musket and marches away to kill or be killed in the shambles of armed conflict? To believe this is to be ignorant of the best heroism that life contains. "Twas said," writes Richard Watson Gilder in a noble poem—

"Twas said, 'When roll of drum and battle's roar Shall cease upon the earth, oh, then no more The deed, the race, the heroes in the land.' But scarce that word was breathed war as the sum of all villainies and peace as the consummation of all blessings; and at once he is accused of reviling the soldier and ignoring the courage and self-sacrifice displayed in camp, in the trench and on the battle field. Indeed, he is lucky if he is not himself denounced as a coward and his peace professions acclaimed as a cloak to hide the shame of his ignoble fear.

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And risked in Truth's great name the Synod's frown; A civic hero, in the calm realm of laws, Did that which suddenly drew a world's applause; And one to the pest his lithe young body gave, That he a thousand lives might save."

The lover of peace seeks no end of war. He is not unaware of the value of the soldier. What he wants is new wars for old, and soldiers of Christ for soldiers of Caesar! Wars against pestilence, bigotry, civic corruption, falsehood, greed, dishonesty—these are wars worth waging. Physicians, scientists, explorers, social reformers, champions of truth, prophets of right—these are soldiers worth praising. And let it be duly noted that such soldiers in such wars display a courage as lofty, pure, rare in every way as the courage of the battlefield. —John Haynes Holmes.

# SUMMER WEAR...

The Big Daylight Store is the place to buy your Summer Needs. Our stock is at its best.

**"THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME"**

One cannot possibly feel right if they do not wear the proper apparel for the hot weather.

## Our July White Sale

will be worth your attention. This week we are going to mark our Whitewear at exceptionally low prices. Beautiful White Waists reduced to 95c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. White Outing Skirts reduced to 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Corset Covers, cut in price, 19c, 23c to 48c. Underskirts (white) cut to 78c, 98c to \$1.95. Princess Slips, 95c to \$1.50.

## Summer Underwear

No matter what you want in Underwear we have it. Two-piece or combination in all the different weights and prices, in men's, women's and children's.

## A Monster Straw Hat Sale

with every possible objection overcome that must settle the question of your Straw Hat. Panamas, regular \$5.50, for \$3.95; Straw Sailors for 75c to \$2.00, regular \$1.75 and \$3.00.

# FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

This Store will close Wednesday afternoons during July and August

# E. MAYHEW & CO.

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

### Newbury

Mrs. Pryne returned home to Brussels on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Tucker and Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Patterson attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Moss at Glencoe on Wednesday.

Dr. A. P. Owens and his mother and two sisters attended the funeral of his aunt, the late Mrs. (Dr.) Hodgson, at Denfield on Thursday.

We had a card on Monday from Gilbert Fletcher, from Shorncliffe, Eng., where he says it is most beautiful, like a park. About 30,000 men are there, getting lots of drilling. He says they can hear the roar of the big guns, and expect to leave for the front any day.

The lawn social given by Knox church was a decided success. The weather was perfect, and a large crowd was out to hear Bengough. A very interesting game of baseball between Cairo and Newbury closed a tie, 3-3. A lively game of basketball, Glencoe vs. Newbury, resulted in victory for the home club, 3-2. The Wardsville band and Knox church choir furnished music during the evening. Proceeds about \$100.

The Church of England lawn social will be held July 14th on the Old Boys' Park. Baseball, basketball and a good program will make a full and pleasant evening.

Miss Ruth Hammett was successful in passing her Normal School examination.

Ed. Grant, of London, and Miss Elsie Pringle, of Plattville, are visiting at J. Grant's.

Cameron and Allan Bayne are camping with the Wardsville H. S. club at New Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grant, of Windsor, are visiting in town.

Mrs. W. H. Jeffery returned home from a visit with her daughters in Detroit and Windsor. She was accompanied by her grandson, John Johnston.

J. G. Bayne spent the first with Windsor friends.

### CAIRO.

The parents and pupils of S. S. No. 10 held a picnic in the Coleman grove on Friday, the 2nd inst. A large gathering enjoyed themselves in seeing and participating in the several games. Basketball, baseball and foot races were indulged in, after which A. D. McGugan was appointed chairman, when an address and presentation was made to Miss Leta Thrower, teacher, by the pupils, consisting of a beautiful gold locket and chain. Lunch was served on the green, after which Miss Thrower presented selected books to those deserving of special credit in their several studies.

On Saturday afternoon there was a large gathering in the same grove to do honor to Miss Ethel Grieve, teacher of S. S. No. 7, when an address and presentation were tendered her by her pupils, consisting of a Parisian ivory comb, brush and mirror, also a beautiful manicure set. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all present. Stuart Smith, being present, carried out the programme in a satisfactory manner. Lunch was served on the green, after which the young ladies present participated in a strenuous game of basketball.

Mrs. W. H. McKewon on Saturday evening entertained a number of her friends. Singing and other amusements were indulged in. Ice cream and lemonade were provided for the occasion.

Cecil Hayward and Miss Johnson, of Detroit, are visiting friends here.

### Wardsville

Wardsville, July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Ghent and daughter Lee, of Burlington, are visiting at Dr. H. A. Wilson's.

Miss B. Hobbs, of Birr, and Master Paul Collins, of Exeter, are visiting at Mrs. J. A. Mulligan's.

Mrs. McKay and Miss Pringle, of London, spent the holiday with Mrs. O. J. Glenn.

Miss N. Henderson, of Windsor, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. W. Aitchison, of London, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. Smith.

W. Purdy, of Buffalo, visited at his home here.

A. Staples, of Detroit, is visiting his mother here.

Miss Ella Milner is visiting her brother and sister in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, of London, visited with his sister, Mrs. G. Love.

Miss Barbara Taylor, of Perth, spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. John Mulligan, before leaving for a month's holidays in Virginia, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mulligan and daughter Muriel attended a family picnic at Government Park July 1st.

Misses J. Rodgers, of Guelph; F. Wilson, of Birr; I. Quigley, of Killmartin; B. Wilson, of Dutton; H. Blott, of Embro; N. Jackson and B. Watterworth, of London, and L. Sheppard, of Windsor, are spending the holidays at their homes here.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

### KILMARTIN.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Zavitz, of Welland, spent a few days recently with Mrs. R. E. McAlpine.

Further donations for the June shipment of Red Cross supplies from Burns' church, Moss, are—Miss Jessie Livingston, 12 Turkish towels; Mrs. Duncan Mitchell, 6 buck towels.

### MACKSVILLE.

The McAlpine and McIntyre families motored on Dominion Day to Springbank.

One of the best baseball games of the season was played Saturday night in the Macksville park. A large crowd gathered to see the contest.

The ladies of Macksville have organized a basketball team and will soon be ready for engagements.

Robert McConnell is busily engaged moving a shed which he purchased from Peter Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Olde and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Olde and son Neil motored to Dutton on Dominion Day.

Archie McIntyre has returned home after spending some time in Stevensville in the lightning rod business.

Duncan Patterson has purchased a new auto.

John Johnston and family motored from Detroit and are spending a few days visiting friends in and around Macksville.

Mrs. Styles and son Harold have returned home to St. Thomas after spending three weeks visiting their cousins, Wm. and Chas. Olde.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Ash is not improving as rapidly as his many friends would like.

The garden party held at John Boyd's was a decided success although the weather was not favorable.

Asthma Brings Misery, but J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhalation as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inner recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

### Melbourne

The bowling green is being put into first-class condition and we understand that a series of matches is being arranged by the local bowlers.

Owing to change in timetable on the G. T. R. the mail going west does not close until 5.20 and incoming mail is due at 6.48. R. R. No. 2 leaves Melbourne office at 11 o'clock.

Several from here attended the celebration in Strathroy on Dominion Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Sundry, of Detroit, are guests of Henry Harvey.

Mrs. Dyer, of Simcoe, is the guest of her son, J. E. Dyer.

Melbourne lost their first league game on Wednesday when they were defeated in Delaware by 6-5. The Melbourne team were minus three of the regular team.

A ball team from Stratford landed in our midst Dominion Day quite unexpectedly and beat the junior team 7-5 in the morning and were in turn defeated by the senior team in the afternoon, 8-0. The boys returned to Stratford with a wholesome regard for the Melbourne team.

Jim Thompson received a kick over the heart while playing ball in January, which will keep him out of the game for the remainder of the season.

### LEAGUE STANDING.

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Melbourne	4	1	80%
Appin	4	1	80%
Delaware	2	4	33%
Mt. Brydges	1	5	16%

Charles Munson, of the Home Bank staff, is at present on his holidays.

Messrs. Nettleton and Moore, of Stratroy, are buying up the greater part of the cattle in this section this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McKenzie visited with friends in Fernhill on Sunday.

Two men undertook to relieve Dunc. McGugan of his Ford last Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, but were discovered in time to prevent their escape with the car, which was left on the road while the would-be sneak thieves "hiked" for the green grass. We understand that the identity of the men is known.

We are pleased to see Miss Cornell out again after her illness of the past month.

Rev. D. C. Stephens and family are spending a few weeks' vacation at the lakeside.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

### KILMARTIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Summers, of Oakdale, spent Tuesday with friends here.

Miss Margaret Dewar, of Detroit, is visiting at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. John McAlpine, of Alliance, spent the week-end at Donald McGregor's.

Hector McFarlane and Thomas Hogan, of Detroit, spent over Sunday with friends here.

Miss Phemie Munroe, of St. Clair, Mich., spent the first of the week with friends here.

## Appin

Appin, June 30.—The pupils of the primary department of the public school presented Miss Gale, their teacher, with a gold brooch on Friday. Miss Gale has been a successful teacher here during the past two years. She has resigned.

Miss Isabel Paterson, of Dutton, is here for a few weeks on sick leave. She is recovering.

Mrs. Mahew, of Detroit, is visiting her brother, E. McAlpine.

Robert Campbell, of Melbourne, conducted the services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thornicroft have returned from a pleasant motor trip to Arkona. Mr. Thornicroft has purchased a car.

Mr. Burnett and daughter, of Dutton, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. McIntyre has returned to town, having spent the past six months in Chicago.

Mr. Henri, of Detroit, is visiting Mrs. D. L. McIntyre.

Appin, July 5.—Rev. Mr. Marks occupied the Methodist pulpit Sunday evening.

In spite of the inclement weather, \$30 were cleared at the Bethel garden party Tuesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Gough, of London, were guests of Mrs. R. McDonald this week.

Mr. Payne and Miss Viola visited in London this week. Miss Viola is remaining with her aunt for the summer.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

## School Reports.

Report of promotion examinations for S. S. No. 11, Aldboro:—

From Jr. IV. to Sr. IV., total 1,950 marks: honors 787 marks, pass 939 marks—John McEneaney 911 (honors), Elsie Sutton 840 (honors), Bessie Blain 807 (honors), Clayton Liddle 790 (honors), Emerson King 729, Muriel McIntosh 683, Gordon Liddle 646.

From Jr. IV. to total \$70: honors 637, pass 510—Helen Campbell 691 (honors), Eva Downie 684 (honors), Agnes Campbell 675 (honors), Roy Downie 647 (honors), Charlie Geary 637 (honors), Albert Dyer 627, Martie Downie 523, James O'Hara (pass on recommendation).

From Jr. III.—Florence Blain 579, Grace Stricker 599, Percy Winger 557, Mary Winger 529, John McLean 529, Douglas Stricker 510, Blanche Geary (pass on recommendation), Sadie Geary and Norman Sutton (absent through illness, but promoted).

L. McMAHON, Teacher.

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## A Soldier's Letter.

S. F. Hudson, who left Glencoe to join the Second Canadian Contingent and enlisted in the Fourth Brigade C. F. As a driver, writes from England saying that they had a fine trip across, landing on the first of June. The training over here, he says, is far different to what it was in Canada, and they are working us hard every day. We have some of the finest horses and we are on the road every morning at 6.30 sharp. We have 21 miles to go to shoot live shells and we are doing some fine work. I only hope we can do the same when we have to meet the German brutes. We are going to do our best, at any rate, and one thing I am going to say, we are going to the front soon, because they are training us hard and they want us, and while we are doing our bit the flag and country will need all the men they can get, because this is a big war, was talking to a wounded Canadian and he said the Germans are some fighters. I would like you to print this verse in the Transcript. It was written one night by a gunner of our battery: From north to south, from east to west, The Canadians give their very best, Leaving their homes, forsaking all, Responding nobly to the call. For king and country, round the flag They rally grandly. Do they lag? No! 'Tis the trumpet calls, and off they go To help their brothers. Downhearted? No!

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

## DON'T NURSE WORRY.

Particularly if it's Your Own Fault the World Looks Black.

When you feel down in the mouth and long to go away and hide yourself forever; when you imagine that no one in the world is treating you right; when you are satisfied that your employer is tardy in recognizing your genius; when you can't divorce yourself from the idea that you are doing the work and the other fellow is getting the credit; when the time you spend at your work seems interminable and the time away from it seems woefully short; when all the sky seems to possess a leaden hue; when everything irritates you like salt on an open wound; when the laugh of a child grates on your nerves; when the food you eat disagrees with you—

Straighten up and take an inventory of yourself. Maybe it is with you that the fault lies. Perhaps the rest of the world is but a mirror. Don't imagine you are carrying the world on your shoulders. The browbeaten man is too often a creature of his own making. He insists on carrying the Old Man of the Sea on his back when the world is willing to relieve him of the burden. It is surprising how many worries we can banish by making up our mind resolutely that we will not give them room in our thoughts.—Indianapolis News.

## THE LAST SHOT.

Dramatic Incident That Closed the Franco-Prussian War.

There was probably no incident in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 more dramatic than that which marked its close. Herr Forckenbeck, president of the Prussian chamber of deputies, was sent with a colleague to Versailles to congratulate King William upon his election as emperor.

Bismarck, who had just concluded the terms of peace with France, invited them to supper and in the course of the meal said:

"This night at 12 o'clock the last shots will be exchanged between our troops and the French, and I have conceded to the French the honor of the last shot."

Forckenbeck and his colleague left their host before midnight, drew out their watches, stood underneath a lantern of the Hotel du Reservoir and waited. First there was a cannon shot from the German lines; then a solemn stillness; then followed the last reply from Mont Valerien. The tower clock at Versailles struck 12. The French war had ended.—Exchange.

## Wills and Edmund Keen.

Irving wills to tell dramatic effect a story about W. G. Wills, the dramatist, who, among other services, wrote for him the play "Charles I." When Wills was a boy ten years old he was taken to see Edmund Keen play Macbeth. In the murder scene he was so affected by the realistic power of the actor that, seized with a severe attack of nausea, he hurried from the box. Ten years later he was lunching at a chop house in Fleet street when a man entered, sat down at a table near him and ordered a meal. He was a perfect stranger to Wills, who, after a few minutes' prolixity, was again seized with a fit of nausea, from which he had not suffered since as a boy he was at the theater on the occasion mentioned. He was obliged to leave the room. When some minutes later he paid his bill the waiter said to him: "Did you see that gentleman at the table near you? That's Edmund Keen."—Cornhill Magazine.

Toys During the French Revolution. The toys of the French revolution period were characteristic of that terrible time. There are tops whose shadows cast the profile portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. These are turned in boxwood and are indeed interesting reminiscences of toys with the impress of history. The children of the revolution had their tiny Phrygian caps and danced the horrible carmagnoles in their play. Little models of the guillotine were made to "work," and the bodies of pigs with heads of Louis XVI were decapitated. Models of the Bastille were popular. Playing cards with figures of revolutionary heroes were made when kings, queens and aristocratic knaves were taboo.—From "Toys of Other Days," by Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson.

## Dickens' Full Name.

Charles Dickens was christened Charles John Huffam, or Huffham, as it is erroneously entered in the parish register. But when he became famous he dropped the last two Christian names, as he desired to be known as plain Charles Dickens, a wish respected on his tombstone in Westminster abbey, by his biographer and friend, John Forster, and by the scrupulously accurate Dictionary of National Biography.

## Never Gives Up.

"I just had to marry him. He told me he never gave up anything he loved."

"Well, it's good to have a husband who loves one."

"Yes, but I have learned that he loves money also."—Houston Post.

## His Periodical.

"Do you take any periodicals?" asked the new clergyman on his first round of parish visits.

"Well, I don't," replied the woman, "but my husband takes 'em frequent."

"Do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge!"—London Mail.

Self will is so ardent and active that it will break a world to pieces to make a stool to sit on.—Cecil.

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